# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## Roosevelt Talks Tonight; Willkie Arrives in Alaska; 1772 Bell Yoke in Scrap

**The World's Day—October 12, 1942**

### Washington: Roosevelt Radiocast Tonight at 10

**President Roosevelt** in his fireside broadcast tonight at 10 o'clock will discuss the following subjects, according to Stephen Early, White House press secretary: problems and prospects of a Second Front; the drafting of 18- and 19-year-olds; European developments; and manpower mobilization. The President had received many requests, Mr. Early also said, to devote part of his speech to urging voters to go to the polls in November.

**To thwart "illegal raids** on the family pocketbook," Price Administrator Leon Henderson asked help from housewives in enforcing new ceiling prices on eggs, poultry, dairy products, and other food stuffs.

**Among several actions** by the United States Supreme Court was an agreement to review a decision holding the American Medical Association guilty of violating the Sherman Antitrust Law by alleged activities against a group-health organization. [Page 3.]

**Against intense Southern opposition,** the House voted 250 to 85 to discharge its Rules Committee from further jurisdiction over legislation to outlaw poll taxes and ordered consideration of the bill tomorrow.

**Residential rents** in another 97 defense-rental areas will be frozen Nov. 1, OPA announced.

**Strictest controls** over mileage, speeds, rubber, gasoline, tire-care and car-sharing will be necessary under the new plan to provide tires to keep every passenger car "rolling for essential mileage" throughout the war. [Page 8.]

**American armed forces** will total 10,000,000 fighting men by the end of 1944, estimated Senators working on the manpower problem.

**Because Hawaii's Delegate** in Congress, Samuel W. King (R) is reentering the Navy, in which he holds the retired rank of Lieutenant Commander, the Islands Republican Central Committee has accepted his withdrawal from the November race for re-election and has selected, in his stead, Joseph Rider Farrington, Territorial Senator and president of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

**OPA ceilings on milk prices** in the New York area will be maintained through subsidy of dealers by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, it was announced.

**Inspection trips** have just been completed by Mayor La Guardia of New York, chairman of the U. S.-Canadian Defense Board, who toured "northern bases," and Secretary of the Navy Knox, who returned from an 18-day trip to Carribean bases and Rio de Janeiro.

**Following formal protests** by Argentina and Chile against recent remarks by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles, it was disclosed that President Rios of Chile had postponed his visit to President Roosevelt, excusing himself on grounds of an "unpleasant atmosphere" caused by Mr. Welles's reflections on Chile policy. Meanwhile, opposition spokesmen in the Argentine Chamber of Deputies voiced loud support of Mr. Welles's allegations that two South American countries harbored operating bases for Axis agents. [Page 1.]

### Willkie: Party Arrives in Fairbanks, Alaska

**Wendell Willkie** and his party arrived at Fairbanks, Alaska, at 5 p. m. Sunday by planes from China via Siberia. He said he would arrive in the United States in a few days.

### New England: King's Chapel Contributes Scrap

**King's Chapel, Boston,** will soon contribute its historic cast-iron bell yoke to the scrap drive, it is announced. The yoke dates from 1772 but has been in disuse for 25 years. [Page 4.]

**War hero** asks many fronts to fight enemy. [Page 5.]

### In Europe: Germans Conscript Belgian Workers

**Germany conscripted** all Belgian men between ages of 18 and 50 and all unmarried women between 21 and 35 for work in Germany, it was reported by the official French news agency in Vichy [Page 8.]

**Belfast police** have captured Hugh McAteer whom they identified as Chief of Staff of the outlawed Irish Republican Army for all Ireland, it was reported from Belfast.

**Heavy sabotage** at a Belgian rail and factory center at Malines has resulted in arrest as hostages of more than 100 boys and girls from 13 to 18 years old, it was reported by the underground Belgian newspaper "La Région Noire," reaching London.

**Germans hanged** 100 Polish citizens from telegraph poles recently along the tracks near Krakow where a Nazi troop train plunged into a dynamited bridge killing 30 soldiers, it was reported by the Polish Government in Exile in London

**Nazis have killed** 6,000 Poles in Warsaw during the month of September, the Soviet Information Bureau in Moscow stated in a communiqué.

**First economic conference** on French West Africa was convened when important persons in the economic life of France and its colonies gathered at Dakar, it was reported in Berlin.

**An outlawed strike** of shipyard workers in the Tynside area was settled and workers were scheduled to return to work tonight, it was reported from London.

### National: Portuguese Refugee Ship in Baltimore

**Nearly 300 persons,** among them an American Consul from Tangier and five French Consular agents, arrived in Baltimore aboard the Portuguese Refugee Ship Serpa Pinto.

**Deferment** from military duty for an indefinite period was ordered for all Washington State draft registrants "who are giving full measure of their time and effort on dairy farms where seven or more cows are now actually being milked daily."

**The Archbishop of Canterbury** was asked in an open letter to join in a statement in New York signed by numerous American religious leaders urging President Roosevelt to mediate the question of political freedom from India. The letter was to be published in the Oct. 15 issue of the Churchman, independent journal of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

**Federal Judge** John P. Barnes in Chicago refused the Government's request to restrain James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, and the federation from enforcing its ban against making recordings.

### The War:

**Latest developments** on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.


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### Weather Predictions

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2**

### Toward Economic Peace

The name of Paul Van Zeeland stands for the world's hope for better economic times. When international trade and finance were desperately out of joint, and building up pressure for war, two leading western nations turned to the former Prime Minister of Belgium for a plan, a way out of the chaos. His Report has since become widely accepted as a sane, dynamic but unrevolutionary charter for world economic thinking.

Today, Dr. Van Zeeland writes the tenth in "The World We Want" series on the first page of the second section.

## Fall River's Women-Worker Ratio Tops All

**'40 census shows 43.1 P. C. is proportion of women, 14 years and older, in industrial jobs.**

The highest percentage of women to be employed in any industrial city in the United States is to be found at Fall River, Mass., it is pointed out by Social Security Board officials here.

Apparently more white women work in New England cities in proportion to the population than in any other section. Certainly New England holds the record for the largest ratio of girls between 14 and 19 years filling jobs.

Of Fall River's women of 14 years and over, 43.1 per cent were in its labor force in 1940, the census year. Today the proportion is doubtless still higher, observers comment. The average for all areas—urban and rural—in the country in 1940 was 25.5 per cent.

Three other New England cities are listed by the Social Security Bulletin among the 11 of 100,000 population or more with an unusually high proportion of women workers.

The trio consists of New Bedford, Mass., with 40.5 per cent of its women working; Bridgeport, Conn., with 37.2 per cent, and Providence, R. I., with 37.1 per cent.

Two types of cities are represented in this group of high-work-rate cities, notes the Social Security Bulletin, describing them thus:

"New England communities, in which textiles, apparel, and other consumer-goods industries offer extensive employment opportunities for women, and Southern cities in which domestic and personal service, tobacco manufacturing, and textile industries offer employment opportunities for both Negro and white women."

**Capital in Front, of Course**

The only city which can show a bigger percentage of its women employed is Washington, D. C. This had 45 per cent in jobs in 1940 as compared to Fall River's 43 per cent.

But the great volume of Washington's women are engaged in office work. They are secretaries, typists, clerks, and the like, and also executives, research workers. The big majority at Fall River is made up of textile workers in the many textile mills.

Ages of the employed women differ much in these two cities. In Washington only 20.6 of the women workers were between 14 and 19 years old. In Fall River 43.6 or nearly half were. In contrast, exactly 50 per cent of the women in Washington were 45 years and over, while in Fall River 31.8 per cent were.

# Nazis Ease Stalingrad Ground Attack; Churchill Sees Hitler Nearer Doom; Roosevelt: Allied Goal Liberty for All

**U. S. President pledges United Nations victory will bring freedom to all oppressed.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—In behalf of all the United Nations, President Roosevelt today pledged that an Allied victory would bring the unequivocal independence of all oppressed peoples.

With this ringing statement, the President signalized his wholehearted support of the efforts of Wendell L. Willkie to give the United Nations a dynamic political offensive throughout the world.

The cause of the Allies "is not only liberty for ourselves but liberation for others," the President declared in a White House message commemorating Columbus Day.

This is the most precise undertaking which Mr. Roosevelt has yet formulated in order to make it clear that guarantees of freedom expressed in the Atlantic Charter are to be applied universally after the war. It gives one vital facet of the "World We Want" and bolder definition.

"An American victory," said the President without any qualification, "will be a United Nations victory and a victory for oppressed and enslaved people everywhere."

**Implements Willkie Stand**

This pointed statement by the President, formally implementing the position which Mr. Willkie, as a special representative of the White House, vigorously took in his public report from Chungking last week, is seen here as the beginning of a new and major appeal by the United Nations to win the positive aid and allegiance of the masses.

The significant fact today is that if there was any hesitancy at first on the part of Mr. Roosevelt to come in behind Mr Willkie's declarations, there is no hesitancy any longer. Frankly, Mr. Roosevelt isn't worried about Mr. Willkie embarrassing him by being too far out ahead; Mr. Roosevelt is worried only that he may be found too far behind Mr. Willkie.

This is why a shrewd appraiser of international and political events and a strong supporter of President Roosevelt estimates Mr.

*Continued on Page 6, Column 4*

Associated Press

**Another Splash Toward Invasion**

**Strange new craft, the LST-4, designed specially for landing tanks, splashes into the water at a launching ceremony, Oct. 9, at Pittsburgh. Lord Halifax was among the spectators on the platform at the left.**

**Germans confine drive to artillery and air fire for third day in succession.**

**By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor**

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

For the moment, at least, the Germans have abandoned their efforts to storm Stalingrad with massed tanks and infantry. Dispatches from both Russian and German sources say that for the third successive day the besiegers have confined their efforts to airplane and artillery action.

Undoubtedly the Russians have scored a defensive victory of incalculable proportions at the battered Volga River city. But it is by no means certain that the stronghold has been permanently saved or that the Germans will not succeed in cutting the Volga River supply line. German reserves are known to be moving into the Stalingrad area and the Berlin news agency, DNB, infers that frontal assaults might be resumed after shells and bombs have "prepared the way." At the same time, the Germans may be preparing to by-pass Stalingrad and drive to Astrakhan.

In any event, the heroic Russians seem fully prepared to meet the Germans at any kind of game they choose to play. Moscow advices tell of local Russian successes in counter-attacks both northwest of Stalingrad and in the Mozdok area of the Caucasus.

Meanwhile, the United Nations continued their efforts to relieve the pressure on Russia with daylight forays by the RAF on northwestern Germany and Occupied France. The railway center of Hanover was attacked for the 43d time.

A prediction that Adolf Hitler would have to revise his whole conception of aerial warfare was heard in some London quarters when a recapitulation of the Oct. 9 raid on Lille showed that United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators had destroyed or damaged 105 of Germany's best fighters with the loss of only four planes themselves.

However, another indirect warning not to rely too heavily on aerial action alone to defeat Germany has come from Moscow. A Soviet aviation authority, N. Zhuravlev, declared in a published article that Stalingrad had proved that neither an army nor a city could be conquered by air power alone. Stalingrad, he said, had been subjected to bombings equivalent to a mass raid by 9,000 planes—and still it stood.

Nevertheless, rising United Nations air power is striking blows of tremendous power and importance all around the globe.

In the Mediterranean, heavy United States bombers patrolling the Axis supply lines scored hits on two freighters off Crete and shot down three German planes.

In the Far East, two successive night assaults by heavy bombers have laid waste to Rabaul, a key Japanese base in New Britain, while other United Nations planes have scored two direct bomb hits on a 10,000-ton Japanese seaplane tender southeast of New Britain.

A week-end disclosure that Germany has launched a large-scale submarine campaign off the African West Coast may presage renewed land action in the African theater

## New Vessels Could Land Men and Tanks in Europe

**By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver**
U. S. N. Retired
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

On the banks of the placid Ohio, 500 miles from the Atlantic, the United Nations are drawing the pattern of a sea-borne invasion of Europe. In the Dravo Corporation shipyard near Pittsburgh strange new vessels that will land men and heavy equipment on the European mainland are being built with extraordinary speed.

On Sept. 7 the Dravo Corporation launched what is claimed to be the largest vessel ever constructed in inland waters for the Navy.

Christened LST-1, which is the short title for U. S. S. Landing Ship for Tanks No. 1, all details concerning size, equipment and construction are withheld as military secrets, but the name of this type of vessel proclaims the mission it is destined to fulfill.

Although particulars concerning its size have not been disclosed, photographs of the launching of LST-1 and also LST-4 released for publication permit a fair estimate being made of at least the length of the vessel.

The photographs, however, give no clue as to the number of tanks that can be carried, or the method of loading and discharging them. Nevertheless, it can be taken for ganted that the design makes use of every inch of available space, thereby permitting the stowage of many tanks. Furthermore, if the known characteristics of the smaller prototypes of tank carriers have been followed in the larger and more ambitious design, there will be an arrangement whereby the tanks can be run ashore under their own power over a self-contained brow which can be thrown between the bow of the vessel and the shore.

**In Europe?**

Where will the LST's be used?

Except for those whose business it is to know, anybody's guess is as good as the next, but it would seem probable that most of them will be used in Europe until the Nazi menace is crushed.

That they are expected to play an important role in the near future may be gathered from a remark made at LST-1's launching by a British naval officer who has served in the Mediterranean for several years. He said, "If we had had a few of those ships, Libya would have been ours long since."

A speech by an officer representing the Navy Department at the launching ceremonies ran in part as follows:

"You today are launching the first of the LST's. Their use must be well known to you here, but to

*Continued on Page 8, Column 3*

## British Chief Finds Führer Beset by Fear

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Oct. 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill pictured the United States, Russia, China and Britain today as moving "steadily onward from strength to strength" while Hitler's "prospects have darkened to an immeasurable degree."

In a belligerent and confident speech accepting the freedom of the city, Mr. Churchill assured Edinburgh's citizens that "no weakness will be shown to the Germans" in the dispute over the exchange of war prisoners and reported:

1. August and September were "the least bad months since January" in Allied shipping losses, and new building outweighs sinkings.
2. The same two months saw "the greatest tonnage of British bombs dropped upon Germany."
3. They also "marked the definite growth of Allied air superiority."

And these months, too, he said, "have covered the most numerous

*Continued on Page 6, Column 6*

## U. S. Believes Argentina And Chile 'Covering Up'

**By Joseph G. Harrison**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles' strong and unexpected indictment of Argentine and Chilean neutrality stemmed from Washington's belief that these two countries were not being honest with the United States.

Information from Chile convinced Washington that Santiago was not only unprepared to clean out dangerous Axis agents but that it was deliberately deceiving this country in giving private assurances that it would break relations with the Axis this fall.

Cancellation of the visit to this country of Chilean President Juan Antonio Rios was expected here after the Welles statement and has not caused major concern. In fact, Washington is known to have come to the conclusion that there was little for President Rios to talk about if Chile were not ready to join the 19 other American Republics in breaking with the Axis.

**Aware of Reaction**

Government officials were positive in their assurances that Secretary Welles had been well aware of the reaction which his speech would arouse in the two South American countries and that, consequently, it makes a change in the United States' policy vis-à-vis these nations.

As one observer put it: the United States has now abandoned any remaining appeasement toward Buenos Aires and Santiago and they can accept the economic and diplomatic consequences.

Washington is apparently convinced that the deadline has arrived for the friends of democracy to stand up and be counted. Actions, not words, are expected from now on.

As seen here, the moral indignation expressed by the Argentine and Chilean Governments over the Welles statement is significantly undercut by the fact that prominent nationals of both countries have been and are charging the same thing. One noted Chilean was recently jailed for charging that Axis agents in his country were responsible for the sinking of United Nations ships, while Paul Damonte Taborda, Argentina's outstanding anti-Fascist, has backed Secretary Welles.

It is denied here that the Undersecretary's statement was designed to force the hand of the Chilean Government by arousing popular feeling in Chile against official policy. It is pointed out that the anti-Axis attitude of the Chilean people is already well known and

*Continued on Page 8, Column 4*

## Columbus 'Discovers' America Tonight on Banks of Charles

Christopher Columbus will "discover" America tonight on the banks of the Charles River in outdoor pageantry commemorating the 450th anniversary of his 1492 landing.

Bringing Boston's week-end celebration of Columbus Day to a climax, the pageant, "Story of Columbus," will be presented amidst Latin American surroundings at the Hatch Memorial Shell.

Tonight's program, beginning with a band concert at 7 p. m., will include honors for each of the flags of Western Hemisphere countries and an address by Dr. Eduardo Azuola, vice-consul for Costa Rica in Boston.

**100,000 See Parade**

An estimated 100,000 persons cheered the annual Columbus Day parade yesterday as it marched through Back Bay, downtown Boston, and into "Little Italy" northeast of Scollay Square.

For the first time in many years, observers noted, the flag of Italy—Christopher Columbus' homeland—was not displayed in the parade. Only flags of the United Nations were included.

Giving the day a distinctly military flavor, hundreds of men in uniform—Army, Navy, Marines, Coast Guard, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Canadian and British fighting men—marched in the parade. The first two of seven divisions were given over exclusively to such men, many of whom sported jeeps, guns, and other bristling weapons.

**Women Marching**

Women were prominent in the marching line. There were Waacs, the Women's Defense Corps, and many civilian defense bodies such as nurses' aides and canteen workers.

Two floats attracted attention. One bore the waving palms and tropical flowers of Latin America, with girls in appropriate, colorful costumes. The other was Bostonian to the utmost—a huge pot of "Boston beans" presented by the Aleppo Temple Shriners.

The parade was scheduled for Sunday instead of the actual holiday, Oct. 12, in order that war workers and others might be able to be on hand and take part.

Tonight's pageant depicting the life of Columbus will be in 10 episodes, starting with his early childhood and reaching down to his landing on the American continent.

An orchestra will play the national anthem of each of the 22 American nations, including Canada, and there will be a salute to each of the 22 flags. Official representatives of each of the countries are expected to be on the platform.

## Revitalized British Farming Yields Unprecedented Harvest

**By Peter Lyne**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Oct. 12—Britons were called on by the Government yesterday to rejoice at an unprecedented acreage yield of wheat of from 40 to 80 bushels to the acre.

Agriculture Minister R. S. Hudson, summarizing this biggest harvest that British farmers have ever brought in, described how bumper crops had been grown from reclaimed land and a flourishing agriculture has produced to a maximum whereas little more than three years ago neglect of British farming was in Mr. Hudson's words "worse than anyone dreamed possible." "Once this fertile land was desolate; farm buildings were in ruins; cottages tumbled down or occupied by week-enders from towns. Hundreds of thousands of acres of first-class farming land had been lopped off for houses and roads making farms unworkable. Speculation was being encouraged.

**Waited for Best Bid**

"Some farmers were doing better by just sitting on their land doing nothing but wait for a bid that would bring them in more money than ever farming would. Peace was desolating the land faster than war."

Mr. Hudson told British listeners of American farmers being forced by uneconomic prices to exhaust their soil by mining the fertility out of land until, as Vice-President Henry A. Wallace told them in 1940, land shortage had become a definite danger in a country 40 times as big as Britain.

**Of Lasting Benefit**

Postwar agriculture can only be solved, Mr. Hudson declared, on a worldwide basis. He then gave some of the lessons Britain has learned in wartime transformation of its farming. "Countless individual farmers have helped their neighbors, have changed all their farming practices."

The most heartening aspect of his work, Mr. Hudson said, was that it would nearly all be of lasting benefit when peace returns. We have learned, he said, that freedom from want throughout the world can be achieved by hard work, endurance, and willingness to abandon old prejudices and old shibboleths, and readiness, despite disappointments, to work with and through other nations.

Mr. Hudson last night passed by such political issues as farm interests versus industrial interests, Britain's prewar role as importer of most of its food, and the question of the £100,000,000 annual subsidy now being paid by the British Government to give British farmers a fair price, while pegging down food costs to the public. Such issues can probably be included under the heading of advice to abandon old prejudices and co-operate with other nations.

But the case Mr. Hudson did make out convincingly was how British agriculture with divine aid had won through in its wartime emergency by the hard work and inspiration of its people because farming's rightful state was to be prosperous and not neglected as before.

## Children to Name 49 Liberty Ships

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Champion salvagers among the nation's school children will name 49 Liberty Ships.

The Office of Education and the War Production Board authorized today contests in all the schools to pick names to be put on the ships. Each State will submit three names of deceased outstanding citizens of their State, and a ship will be named for one of these citizens from each State and the District of Columbia.

## Stalingrad:

### Russians Strike Northwest of City

Moscow dispatches said the Russian Army was lashing out at the Germans both northwest of Stalingrad and in the Caucasus.

Northwest of the city between the Volga and the Don Rivers, it was said, the Russians had captured "advantageous positions."

In the immediate Stalingrad area, a Soviet communiqué said,

*Continued on Page 6, Column 1*

# Barrett-Browning Treasure at Wellesley College Includes Many Love Letters

## Egypt Cotton Steam-Fixed Against Fire

**Foreign Trade Flashes**

Military authorities in Egypt now require that all baled cotton stored in Alexandria be steam-pressed to make it more compact and thus reduce the fire hazard, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the regional office of the United States Department of Commerce in Boston. Egypt is a large cotton-growing country, and a steam-pressed bale of Egyptian cotton is about three-fourths the size of a bale that is hydraulic-pressed.

### Bolivian Transport

Air transport in Bolivia is expanding. The airplanes of the Lloyd Adreo Boliviano are flying 60,000 kilometers a month over regular routes, carrying fresh meat, rubber, hides, nuts and chincona bark to railheads.

### Mexican Bananas

Machinery and chemicals to combat blight on banana plants of Mexico are so difficult to obtain that it is expected nothing will be done to improve the situation until after the war. Mexican exports of bananas dropped from 14,000,000 stems in 1937 to an estimated 2,500,000 stems this year chiefly because of the blight, it is said. Practically all Mexican exports of bananas go to the United States.

### Traffic Drops

Tourist traffic from South Africa to Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa, has declined sharply since the start of the war. Most of the tourists to the colony come during the winter months to enjoy the temperate climate.

### British Furniture

Greater standardization of design in the British furniture industry is urged to conserve lumber which is available only for utility type furniture and at a rate of 11 per cent of the quantity used in pre-war manufacture of all household furniture. The Government is endeavoring to eliminate some of the 20 articles for which lumber is now made available.

### Spanish Honey

By virtually putting bees on wheels the honey production in Valencia, Spain, is being increased and is expected eventually to be doubled.

Owners of bees move the beehives from place to place as honey producing plants blossom, promising the property owner a share of the honey in return for permission to place his hives in the neighborhood of the flowering plants.

Because of the sugar shortage, honey is increasingly important and prices have risen from the equivalent of about 4½ cents a pound of honey to about $1.05. According to Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the United States Department of Commerce with headquarters in Boston. By converting to mobile beehives it is believed production can be about doubled.

### Peruvian Cotton

Climatic conditions favor the cotton crop of Peru, which, combined with fewer pests, indicate a crop of high quality and quantity. Estimates of the Peruvian Cotton Chamber of a 152,000,000-pound crop may have to be revised downward, however, owing to water shortage in the Piura valley.

## Parley Oct. 29 Will Stress Disputes Topic

One of the most notable discussions of labor disputes which Boston has seen is scheduled by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts for its twenty-seventh annual meeting and wartime conference Oct. 29.

Participants from the national stage will be William H. Davis, chairman of the National War Labor Board, and Cyrus S. Ching of New York, an alternate member of the WLB and Vice-President of the United States Rubber Company.

Others named in the program include J. Edwin Doyle, personnel director of the Everett supercharger plant of the General Electric Company; Robert R. Wallace, personnel director of the American Steel & Wire Company, Worcester, Mass.; Kenneth I. Taylor, former Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor who is now on the labor relations staff of the Navy as a Leutenant, Senior Grade; Joseph A. Salerno, State President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; Ernest A. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Greater Boston, and Edward F. Connelly, legislative assistant of the Associated Industries.

Clarence G. McDavitt, a deputy member of the governing body of the International Labor Office for the past three years, will preside. Mr. McDavitt is a former Vice-President of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.

## Vermont Farmers Appeal to WPB

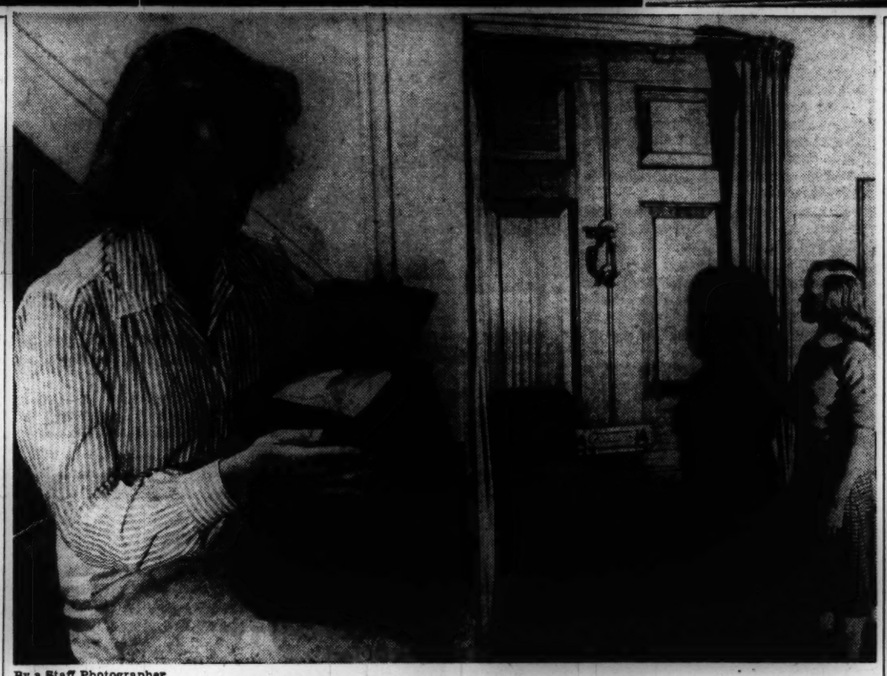
MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 12 (AP)—Asserting Vermont farmers fear destruction of their $8,000,000 maple sugar industry, Gov. William H. Wills has appealed to the War Production Board to modify an order that bans shipment of the sugar in metal containers.

He sounded his appeal recently in a telegram to Charles Bailey, chief of the WPB division of containers.

### Ex-Realty Board Officer To Manage C. of C. Bureau

Charles E. Lee, who served the Boston Real Estate Exchange for 17 years as Executive Secretary, has been appointed Manager of the Civic Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce succeeding Ellerton J. Brehaut. Mr. Brehaut has been appointed a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army Specialist Corps, and assigned to the First Service Command, Field Service, Boston, as Deputy Director.

Marvo
The
PERFECT PAIR for
BETTER CAKES!
The next time you bake a cake try this perfect combination. White Spray Cake Flour has First National's famous money back guarantee. It is ideal for making cakes and cookies and when used in conjunction with Marvo, the pure vegetable shortening, you will have better cakes, pies and cookies and at the same time save money.
White Spray 24 lb. bag 16c CAKE FLOUR
Marvo 62c 3 lb. tin 22c
at all
FIRST NATIONAL SUPER-MARKETS



By a Staff Photographer

**Browning Treasures at Wellesley College**

**Upper left: Marble bust of Elizabeth Barrett Browning by William W. Story, on exhibition among Browning treasures in library of Wellesley College. Center: Portrait of Robert Wiedeman Barrett Browning, only child of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, done by E. Fanny Haworth and presented to Wellesley by Robert Wiedeman Barrett Browning himself. Right: Oil portrait of Robert Browning by William Fisher (owned by Wellesley). Lower left: Joan Powers, Wellesley undergraduate from Maryland, holds box of green morocco in which Elizabeth Barrett Browning kept Robert's love letters to her; and beneath it the marquetry box in which he kept her letters to him. Wellesley owns the complete collection of the love letters. Right: Margaret Forsythe, student from Kentucky, standing by the door of 50 Wimpole St., London, where the Barretts lived, when Elizabeth married Robert Browning. The door was presented to Wellesley by Mrs. Charles F. Griffith, when the London house was demolished.**

## Rare Volumes in Collection On Exhibition to the Public

By Pearl Strachan

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WELLESLEY, Mass.—"I love your verses with all my heart," wrote Robert Browning to Miss Elizabeth Moulton Barrett, on Jan. 10, 1845, and praised "the fresh, strange music, the affluent language, the exquisite pathos, and true, new, brave thought." This was his first letter to her, before the two poets met, and the almost daily correspondence which it started lasted until they married, 18 months later.

Wellesley College owns the love letters, 284 written by Elizabeth and 286 from Robert, and in addition 75 autograph letters from the latter to other persons; as well as nearly 1,000 letters from Elizabeth to her friends and relations. Some of them are on display in the current exhibition arranged in the College Library, by Miss Lilla Weed, Curator of the Rare Book Collection there. This exhibition, which is open to the public, has been set up primarily to help the students in the Barnswallows Dramatic Association who will produce Margaret Carleton's play, "The Barretts," at the College, on Oct. 16 and 17.

### 65 Manuscripts

Wellesley's Browning treasure includes 65 manuscripts of separate poems by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, most of the manuscript of "Aurora Leigh," three notebooks used by Mrs. Browning; and a set of first editions of the works of both poets, complete except for a few pamphlets which were privately printed. It includes also the original portrait of Robert Browning, painted by William Fisher, the marble bust of Mrs. Browning, by William W. Story; the original cast of the clasped hands of the poets, by Harriet Hosmer, done in Rome in 1853; and a massive house-door of Indian mahogany, the door to 50 Wimpole Street, where Elizabeth spent so many years of her life as a recluse and from which she made her romantic escape as the bride of Robert Browning. So obviously utilitarian is the heavy, brass letter box that an undergraduate, one day, absent-mindedly posted her letters in it.

The Browning room at Wellesley was begun by the founders of the College, not so much as a memorial, but rather to show the students the achievements of an intelligent and cultivated woman. One letter in the showcases, dated July 21, 1882, and signed by Robert Browning, reads: "I beg to present to Wellesley College the original manuscript of the first poem in the collection of 'Last Poems by Elizabeth Barrett Browning' . . ."

### Inscribed to Tennyson

The first edition copy of "The Ring and the Book" by Robert Browning is inscribed to Tennyson and bears, in Browning's handwriting, the lines:

"This world's no blot for us,
Nor blank: it means intensely
and means good.
To find its meaning is my
meat and drink."

Tennyson's letter of thanks, pasted in the book reads: "My dear Browning, I am very pleased to have your four books from yourself. Wonderful books and sui generis . . . and with so much subtlety, learning and vigour, such exquisite touches of human tenderness and divine love in them. . . ."

In the Library here are two volumes now very rare among collectors—one Elizabeth Barrett's epic on the Battle of Marathon, produced at the age of 13, when she was studying Greek and under the influence of the classics; the other her "Essay on Mind" which she has described as "a didactic poem written when I was seventeen or eighteen, and early repented of. . . ." These were printed at her devoted father's expense. The second book was the copy given to her instructor in Greek, Hugh Stuart Boyd, who carefully recorded in it, "a second visit on Friday, May 16, and read the opening of Oedipus Tyrannus."

### Bible in Collection

The most recently acquired of the treasures is the Bible given to Browning by his mother when, as a very young man, he journeyed to Russia. Later he used it as his family Bible. There is a complete set of first editions of the works of John Kenyon, who introduced the two poets to each other and helped them financially. There are various editions of Mrs. Browning's poems, with her hand-written corrections and, in her husband's writing, directions to the printer. In these volumes Browning has proudly crossed through the second "Barrett" in his wife's maiden name and written her new name in its place.

## Form of Application For Supplemental Gas

The following is a copy of the new official application form for renewal of supplemental gasoline rations, which will be used by the Massachusetts local war price and rationing boards. Some applicants may have received these forms in the mail already, but if not they should apply in person at their local boards.

**Application for New Gasoline Books**

I hereby make application for a new gasoline rationing book:

.....

1. Name of registered owner.

.....

Vehicle license number.

.....

Residence.

.....

State of registration.

.....

Business Address.

.....

Year Model.

.....

Make and Body type.

2. At present time, I hold a
B
C
S ration book expiring .....

Serial number .....

3. I am still employed or engaged in the same business or profession indicated on my original supplemental application.

4. I drive ..... occupational miles per month.

5. The mileage on my speedometer at the present time is .....

6. I hereby certify that all the statements made in the above statement and in my original application are true and that all information contained therein is correct as of this date, except as noted on the back of this paper under "Remarks."

.....

Name.

.....

Address.

Section 35 (A) of the United States Criminal Code makes it a criminal offense, punishable by a maximum of 10 years' imprisonment, $10,000 fine, or both, to make a false statement or representation to any Department or Agency of the United States as to any matter within the jurisdiction of any Department or Agency of the United States.

.....

Date.

Use other side for remarks.

### America Strong and Free Theme of P.T.A. Session

The thirty-third annual convention of the Massachusetts Branch of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers will convene in the Hotel Kimball, Springfield, Oct. 21-23. The theme chosen for this year's convention is "America Strong, With Spirit Free."

The subjects to be discussed include The Young Mother Faces War; How War Affects Baby's Food; The Air Raid Shelter; and What Clothes Are Necessary.

## U. S. Probes Two Pawtucket Fires

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Oct. 12 (AP)—A Sunday fire destroyed two war-busy plants and an estimated $100,000 worth of yarn stored here for eventual use in Army apparel. A federal investigation was begun.

The flames, of undetermined origin, swept a three-story brick building occupied by the Royal Yarn Company, where the yarn was stored, and spread to and destroyed the Northeastern Plastic Corporation plant, of similar construction.

Seventy-five auxiliary policemen and 150 auxiliary firemen, who were helping collect scrap metal when a general alarm was sounded, went to the scene and assisted.

## Race-Going Taxi Loses Its 'S' Card

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 12 (AP)—A taxicab driver, accused by OPA inspectors of having driven passengers to the Rockingham Race Track in New Hampshire five days during the summer race meeting was required to surrender his "S" gasoline card by the local rationing board.

His cab also was "grounded" for one week, during which he will not be permitted to drive. Michael J. Fitzgerald, ration board chairman, said he would be permitted to reapply next week for another "S" card, scaling his gasoline requirements down to driving within Worcester.

## Plane Hits House; Fire Destroys Both

NEW CANAAN, Conn., Oct. 12 (AP)—An Army plane plunged into the side of a spacious estate home here today, killing at least one occupant of the machine, and touching off a fire which quickly consumed both plane and the house.

John Stanton, a schoolboy who saw the crash from less than 200 feet distance, said the pilot of the plane made three vain attempts to pull his ship out of a spin.

Mrs. Webb Weeks, owner of the home, her maid, Miss Anna Nelson, and three workmen were in a room near that into which the plane smashed but escaped amidst a shower of plaster.

The plane immediately burst into flames.

The estate is in the exclusive silver mine section where many New York notables maintain residences.

## Events Around Greater Boston

### Tonight

An outdoor pageant will be presented tonight at the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Charles River Esplanade from 7 to 9:30. The exhibition includes the "Story of Columbus," a band concert, and Pan-American flag ceremonies. Open free to the public.

### Tomorrow

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Colonial Portraits" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open without charge to the public at 11 a. m.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.
Amusement Timetable: Page 13.

## *Colonial Art in Needlework Shown*

Solemn portraits notwithstanding, New England women of the Colonial period loved gaiety and even indulged now and then in frivolity. This much is manifested by their one general medium of expression, the embroiderer's needle, as revealed in the current exhibition of 18th century needlework at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

While paintings, furniture, silver and other heirlooms have found their way in bulk to the museum galleries; needlework, says Miss Gertrude Townsend, curator of the Department of Textiles, still lies hidden, for the most part, in family closets, boxes and drawers, not always adequately protected from moths. Yet it reveals what other objects do not.

Who, for example, gazing at a Boston Merchant's portrait by Stuart or Copley, would believe that any woman could think it fitting to make him a pocket book embroidered with pink and blue flowers, and edged with ribbon? Some of the purses thus adorned, however, were actually used by men. The Museum owns one which belonged to Lemuel Hayward, with the date 1768 stitched into it. "Ruth Twitchel's pocket book" is worked into a gay purse covered with an all-over lozenge pattern in Florentine stitch. It also bears the inscription in black cross stitch, "This was rought by me Ruth Twitchel: in the year 1793 &c."

Biblical subjects were treated in fanciful and unreserved manner. The humor, one suspects, was accidental. Against a black satin ground, Sarah Henshaw of Boston, in 1753, stitched in vivid colors the story of Absalom's suspension in the oak tree, as the mule rode from under him, and his father David sat "between the two gates" awaiting the sad news. An embroidered picture of Adam and Eve shows the former in costly clothing: knee breeches, silken hose and buckled shoon; and the latter in a handsome, brocaded gown. The house from which they are being gracefully and leisurely evicted is of substantial Colonial architecture, while the Garden of Eden is overrun with creatures out of an 18th century hunting scene.

If the New England girl who went to boarding school could not obtain frivolous French prints to hang on her walls, she could do the next best thing—copy in embroidery the engravings she could lay hands on. And this is what she did.

A number of pieces show the small figures, such as a lavishly-gowned shepherdess and a courtly swain, lifted out of some French engraving and set in the needleworker's composition. A gentleman playing a flute and a lady with an elaborate coiffure fishing in a garden pond appear in a number of designs. Some of the finest of the embroidery in the Textile Department is to be found in bedspreads and in crewel-worked petticoat borders. The economy which the Colonial woman had to exercise is shown by the difference between the English and American stitches, the former showing long on the wrong side of the fabric, the latter being as short as the method will allow.

Visitors to the Museum are always welcome in the study of the Textile Department, where they may examine pieces which there is not space to display in the galleries. They may also consult the books on file there.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

**Boston and Vicinity:** Continued cool tonight with light frost in the interior suburbs. Moderate winds becoming gentle tonight.

**Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont:** Slightly colder tonight than last night.

**Connecticut:** Slightly colder tonight with frost in the interior.

**Rhode Island:** Slightly colder tonight with frost in the interior; fresh winds along the coast.

**High Tides at Boston**

Monday, 1:08 p. m.; height, 10.4 ft.
Tuesday, 2:13 p. m.; height, 11.1 ft.
Light all vehicles at 6:39 p. m.

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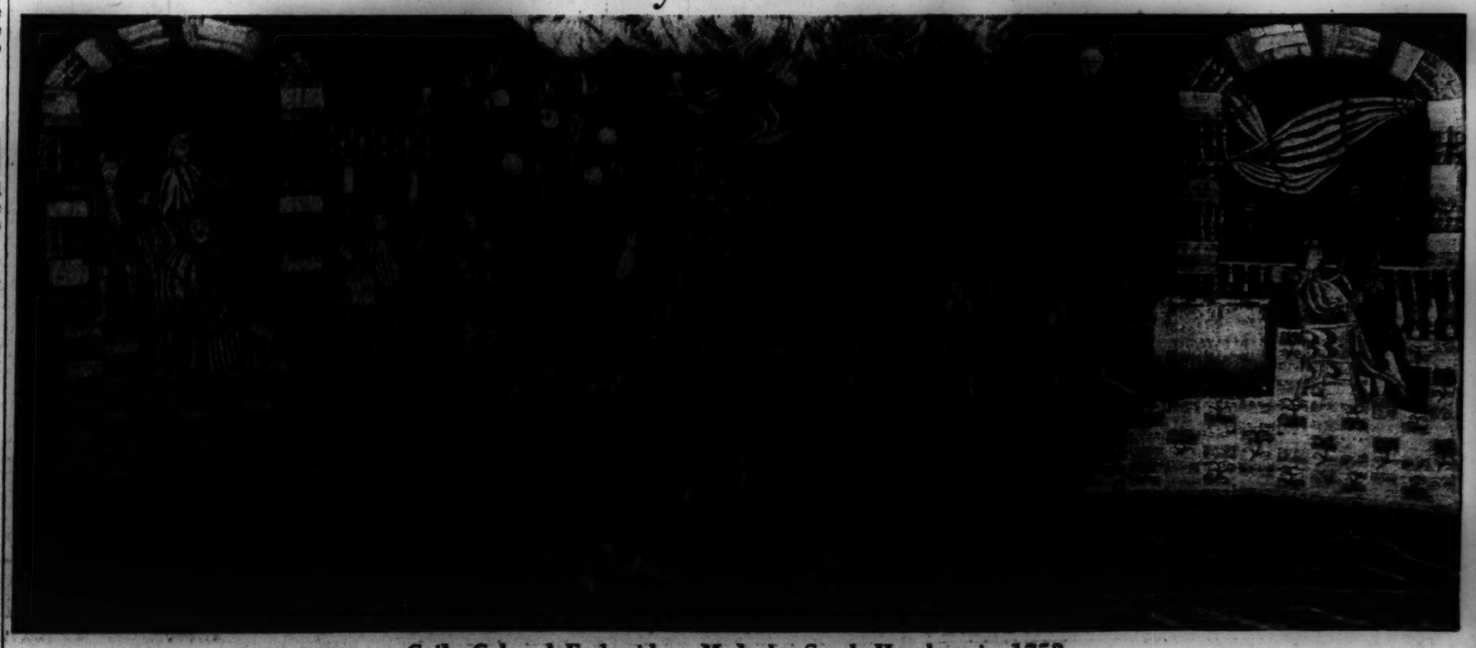
## *A Biblical Story Is Told in Needlework*



**Gaily Colored Embroidery Made by Sarah Henshaw in 1753**

**One of the pieces of New England needlework on exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. The scene is that described in II Samuel, chapter 18, where Absalom the son of David is caught in the boughs of an oak tree, "and the mule that was under him went away." David is shown receiving the sad news, as he sits "between the two gates," and mourning.**

# Democrats Lead Candidates For 32 State Governorships

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Eighty-eight candidates, including 32 Democrats, 29 Republicans and 27 minor party designees have qualified thus far to run for the 32 State Governorships to be filled in the Nov. 3 elections.

Chief interest centers in the pivotal States of New York, California, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. The first three now have Democratic Governors; the two others Republicans.

Of the 32 Democratic candidates 12 are incumbents, as are eight of the 29 Republican nominees. Four incumbents—three Republicans and one Democrat—are candidates for the Senate. Only one woman is trying to become a Governor this year and her chances are generally believed rather slim. She is Miss Ada A. Beloof, running as a Socialist in normally Republican Kansas.

**Two Have No Opposition**

Two candidates have no opposition—Gov. Homer M. Adkins (D) of Arkansas and Olin D. Johnston (D) of South Carolina. A third, Ellis Arnall, who beat Gov. Eugene Talmadge in the Georgia Democratic primary, has only minor party opposition.

Among the candidates are five Governors — South Carolina's Johnston; C. A. Bottolfsen (R) of Idaho; Nelson G. Kraschel (D) of Iowa; Raymond E. Baldwin (R) of Connecticut, and Charles W. Bryan (D) of Nebraska.

Two well-known former Congressmen also are out for Governor—John J. Dempsey, New Mexico Democrat, running against Joseph F. Tondre, veteran Republican organization man and a rural peace officer; and John McSweeney Ohio Democrat, who is trying to unseat Republican John W. Bricker, seeking a third term.

The Democrats now have 28 Governorships against 20 for the Republicans. Of the 32 to be filled next month, 18 now are held by Democrats and 14 by Republicans. The 16 holdovers include 10 Democrats and six Republicans, including Republican Gov. Sumner Sewall, re-elected in Maine last Sept. 14.

In New York, the Democrats are trying to reunite their forces on the strength of President Roosevelt's recent endorsement of John J. Bennett, Jr., Democratic candidate for Governor, who was State Chairman James A. Farley's choice for the nomination over Roosevelt-backed Senator James M. Mead.

**Dewey vs. Bennett**

Empire State Republicans have named their 1938 nominee, Thomas E. Dewey, former Manhattan District Attorney, to oppose Mr. Bennett, while the American Labor Party, a big factor in electing Democratic Gov. Herbert H. Lehman four years ago over Mr. Dewey, has refused to go along with Mr. Bennett and has nominated Dean Alfange. The three-man race promises to hold chief attention in the country because of its possible bearing on the 1944 presidential picture.

In California the Republicans say they are encouraged over the chances of their candidate, State Attorney General Earl Warren, to defeat Democratic Gov. Culbert L. Olson who is seeking another term. Mr. Warren won the Republican nomination easily and came within 116,000 votes of taking the Democratic nomination away from Governor Olson as well. Mr. Olson, who ran only on the Democratic ticket, said 1,200,000 Democrats stayed away from the primary polls. Republicans declared Mr. Warren's primary showing meant almost certain victory for him next month.

Massachusetts' Republican Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is seeking a third term. His opponent is Mayor Roger Lowell Putnam, of Springfield, who is making his first bid for State office. A member of one of Boston's old Back Bay families, Mr. Putnam, won the Democratic nomination by more than 22,000 votes.

Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner, Michigan Democrat, candidate for another term, will be opposed by Harry F. Kelly, Republican Secretary of State, while Pennsylvania's campaign between State Auditor General F. Clair Ross, Democrat, and Adjutant Gen. Edward Martin, Republican, is growing warmer each day.

**List of Candidates**

Following are the major party candidates who will contest for 32 State Governorships in the Nov. 3 elections. [Maine re-elected Republican Gov. Sumner Sewall last Sept. 14. *Denotes incumbent]:

| State | Democratic | Republican |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | Chauncey Sparks | Hugh McEniry |
| Arizona | *Sidney P. Osborn | Jerry C. Lee |
| Arkansas | *Homer M. Adkins | |
| California | *Culbert L. Olson | Earl Warren |
| Colorado | Homer F. Bedford | John C. Vivian |
| Connecticut | Robert A. Hurley | Raymond E. Baldwin |
| Georgia | Ellis Arnall | |
| Idaho | *Chase A. Clark | C. A. Bottolfsen |
| Iowa | Nelson G. Kraschel | Bourke B. Hickenlooper |
| Kansas | William H. Burke | Andrew Schoeppel |
| Maryland | *Herbert R. O'Conor | Theodore R. McKeldin |
| Massachusetts | Roger L. Putnam | *Leverett Saltonstall |
| Michigan | *Murray D. Van Wagoner | Harry F. Kelly |
| Minnesota | John D. Sullivan | *Harold E. Stassen |
| | Hjalmar Petersen, Far.-Lab. | |
| Nebraska | Charles W. Bryan | *Dwight Griswold |
| Nevada | *E. P. Carville | A. V. Tallman |
| New Hampshire | Thomas A. Murray | *Robert O. Blood |
| New Mexico | John J. Dempsey | Joseph F. Tondre |
| New York | John J. Bennett, Jr. | Thomas E. Dewey |
| | Dean Alfange, A. L. | |
| North Dakota | *John Moses | Oscar W. Hagen |
| Ohio | John McSweeney | *John W. Bricker |
| Oklahoma | Robert S. Kerr | William J. Otjen |
| Oregon | Lew Wallace | Earl Snell |
| Pennsylvania | F. Clair Ross | Edward Martin |
| Rhode Island | *J. Howard McGrath | James O. McManus |
| South Carolina | Olin D. Johnston | |
| South Dakota | Lewis W. Bicknell | M. Q. Sharpe |
| Tennessee | *Prentice Cooper | C. N. Frazier |
| Texas | *Coke R. Stevenson | C. K. McDowell |
| Vermont | Park H. Pollard | *William H. Wills |
| Wisconsin | William C. Sullivan | *Julius P. Heil |
| | Orland S. Loomis, Prog. | |
| Wyoming | Lester C. Hunt | *Nels H. Smith |

*Incumbent.

# Stars and Stripes Rise Over New Naval Base

Associated Press

**Commissioning Exercises on Island in Pacific Near Panama**

The flag goes up in simple wartime ceremonies held to commission the new United States Naval base on Taboga Island, 10 miles from the entrance to the Panama Canal. Rear Admiral Clifford Evans Van Hook, Commandant of the 15th Naval District, and his staff, at left of flagpole, direct the brief exercises. Lieut. Commander H. L. Cooper, commanding officer of the base, is just to right of the flagpole. The ceremony was held in small clearing made in the dense jungle growth of the island.

# Green Sees Lewis No Aid In Labor Talk

TORONTO, Oct. 12 (AP)—The door to the American Federation of Labor still is open to John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers—but his presence at forthcoming peace conferences with the Congress of Industrial Organizations would only add to the difficulties, says William Green, President of the A. F. of L.

Mr. Green is presiding at the annual A. F. of L. convention, which gets down to business today with a partial report from the Resolutions Committee. One of its first recommendations, it was reported, will be the establishment of a permanent committee on post-war problems.

The A. F. of L. chief was asked for comment on the statement of Mr. Lewis that the miners would be willing to take part in a joint peace conference of all labor groups if President Roosevelt should call one and if other parties were agreeable.

"I think," said Mr. Green, "such a conference would inject into peace negotiations (with the C. I. O.) an increasing number of difficulties. Any discussions with Lewis or other groups should be separate. We will have enough difficulties in our negotiations." Mr. Green also remarked, "In my opinion, Mr. Roosevelt will not care to call such a conference."

The unions not affiliated with either the A. F. of L. or C. I. O. include the four big railroad brotherhoods, the Typographical Union, the Brewery Workers, and the United Mine Workers, which withdrew from the C. I. O. last week at its Cincinnati convention.

Discussing the peace talks with the C. I. O., scheduled to start the latter part of November, Mr. Green said, "I am encouraged to believe the chances are brighter than they have been, largely because of the feeling of the memberships. There is no doubt but that the rank and file of the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. desire peace, to re-establish solidarity within the ranks of labor."

# Ruling Against Medical Group To Get Supreme Court Review

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to review a decision holding the American Medical Association guilty of violating the Sherman Antitrust Law by alleged activities against a group-health organization in the District of Columbia.

This was one of approximately 300 petitions acted on today at the first business session of the tribunal following a four-month recess. The large number of petitions accumulated during the summer adjournment.

Granting of the Medical Association's petition meant that the tribunal would hear oral arguments in the case and then would deliver a formal opinion. Denial of a review leaves in effect the decision of the Lower Court.

The Medical Association, joined by an affiliate, the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, sought a review of an adverse decision by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. This decision upheld a $2,500 fine against the National Association and a $1,500 fine against the local society.

The Association contended that practicing medicine was a profession, not a trade, and hence could not be prosecuted under the Sherman Act, which prohibits activities "in restraint of trade."

The medical organizations were accused of conspiring against Group Health Association, Inc., described as a non-profit co-operative association of Government employees.

**Wartime Powers Delay**

The Court deferred for at least a week a decision touching on presidential wartime powers.

The justices agreed to hear arguments on a decision upholding California legislation which fixed minimum prices for milk sold to the Federal Government for Army use at Moffett Field.

The Justice Department contended the State's action was unconstitutional because it infringed upon Federal functions and conflicted with requirements that army supplies be obtained by competitive bidding.

**Grants Pendergast Petition**

Among other actions, the court:

Granted a petition by Thomas J. Pendergast, former Democratic political boss at Kansas City, Mo., and two others appealing from their conviction on a charge of criminal contempt of court in connection with Missouri's $10,000,000 fire insurance settlement. The others were Robert Emmet O'Malley, former Missouri Superintendent of Insurance, and A. L. McCormack, St. Louis insurance agent. Pendergast and O'Malley were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and McCormack was sentenced to probation for two years.

Agreed to review the conviction of Enoch L. (Nucky) Johnson, former Atlantic City Republican leader, on federal income tax evasion charges. He was sentenced to ten years.

Declined to pass on the conviction of two men—Max Weiner and Stephen G. Zvon—at Harrisburg, Pa., on charges involving the procurement, with intent to prevent a free and pure election, of signatures to nomination papers of the Communist Party by means of false and fraudulent statements.

Refused to review a decision holding that the Oklahoma Constitution prohibits the use of public school busses for transporting pupils to Roman Catholic parochial schools.

Refused to review a decision holding constitutional a municipal ordinance (Struthers, Ohio) making it unlawful for any person distributing handbills, circulars or other advertisements, "to ring the door bell, sound the door knocker or otherwise summon" the inhabitants of the residence to receive the literature. The ordinance was challenged by a member of Jehovah's Witnesses. The appeal was dismissed.

Refused to pass on an opinion upholding an Arizona statute prohibiting the marriage of persons of Caucasian blood or their descendants with Negroes and their descendants.

**No Bishop's Review**

Refused to review a Circuit Court decision that eight Bishops of the Methodist Church had a right to a ruling by the Federal District Court at Columbia, S. C., on the legality of the recent unification of three separate denominations into a nation-wide Methodist organization. A group of South Carolina dissidents opposed unification.

Denied a petition by a New York City Roman Catholic, Bernard S. Cogan, appealing from a decision dismissing litigation by which he sought to obtain custody of his two children from his former wife on the ground that she had failed to "bring the children up in the Catholic faith."

Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone reached his seventieth birthday anniversary yesterday and became eligible to retire, but there were indications that he would continue to serve indefinitely as head of the Supreme Court.

# U. S. 'Ruhr' Is Invaded By Women

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Even the giant steel plants in this "Ruhr of America," long considered the exclusive territories of male workers, have just been invaded by hundreds of women workers to relieve the acute shortage of manpower.

The draft and competition from other high-wage war industries are rapidly draining the local steel industry's labor pool, and steel executives here are beginning to regard the labor supply situation as one of their most serious problems, ranking with the scrap shortage.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, and Republic Steel Corporation already have employed hundreds of women for lighter jobs, and are planning to expand the program greatly as soon as necessary facilities can be provided. Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation also is planning to use women workers, while some of the large steel fabricating plants in the area already have hired hundreds of women and are planning to take on many more.

While use of women in the steel mills is greatly handicapped by rigid state laws on employment of female workers, steel executives here feel they fit in nicely on such positions as clerical work which goes on around the clock, timekeeping, billing and shipping, crane operating, time and motion studies, inspecting materials, and even laboratory work.

**Women Welders**

Many women already have been employed here as welders.

Both the public school system and Youngstown College are eagerly seeking men of over 45 and women to study various subjects to fit them for industrial jobs.

The shortage of labor, both skilled and unskilled, in the district steel mills has become so acute that a check here recently showed unfilled jobs for 1,000 unskilled workers at the steel plants alone. The other plants also had large shortages.

Some construction work on new steel facilities also has been delayed by a shortage of skilled iron workers as well as inability of the steel companies to get some of the steel they themselves make. One company, with several improvements under way, was forced to halt work on two so that they would have enough workmen to complete the most pressing job.

The armed services have taken an estimated 6,000 to 7,000 men from the steel plants near here, one plant losing 1,400 of its 10,000 men; another losing 1,250 of its 8,500 men. One mill reported it has 1,200 fewer employees than a year ago, another reported about 900 less, although the demand for steel is greater than ever

As a paradox, however, some of the steel companies, suffering from a manpower shortage, are able to offer some of their workmen only three or four days work a week, and these workers are especially susceptible to offers from high-wage war industries

# Fuel Oil Rationing Questions And Answers by the OPA

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Here are answers prepared by the Office of Price Administration to some of the questions being asked by householders subject to fuel rationing in 30 eastern and mid-western States:

Q. What types of fuel oil are being rationed?

A. All grades of distillate and residual fuel oils, kerosene and diesel fuel.

Q. What is to be accomplished by the rationing plan?

A. It is designed to assure consumers an equality of comfort despite the necessity for curtailing over-all consumption by one-third.

Q. Does this mean that every home will be assured the same degree of comfort?

A. No. It means that most homeowners can have the same degree of comfort—if they bring insulation, burner and heating plant efficiency up to standard.

Q. Will rations be issued on the assumption that these things have been done?

A. Yes.

Q. What temperature will the average homeowner be able to maintain under rationing?

A. While a 65 degree daytime temperature is a factor in the heat loss formula, the actual temperature will depend on the individual's preference as to whether he would like a higher or lower temperature for a shorter or a longer period of the day.

Q. When will the plan be instituted?

A. It will be instituted formally about mid-October. Actually, restrictions have been in effect since Oct. 1. The consumer's inventory on that date and the purchases he has made since are to be considered part of his ration.

Q. How will consumers give rationing authorities the information needed to determine their ration?

A. On application blanks to be supplied by their dealers. The blanks when filled out are to be mailed to a local war price and rationing board which will issue the ration.

Q. What special information is needed for the application?

A. You need to know:

1. The square foot area of each room used as living space in the house.

2. The capacity of your storage facilities, and the amount of fuel oil on hand Oct. 1.

3. How much oil was used to heat the house and to supply hot water last year (June 1, 1941, to May 31, 1942).

4. The number of gallons of fuel oil you purchased last year, as indicated by your dealer's record.

Q. Suppose the records of fuel purchased last year are not available?

A. Note this fact and the reasons why on the application.

Q. How does the plan allow for differences in climate?

A. OPA has divided the rationed area into four thermal zones to allow for disparities in climate in the north, central, south and deep south areas. They are referred to as zones, A, B, C and D, respectively.

Q. Then similar treatment will be given users in the same temperature zone, but a larger or smaller allotment will be given in more northerly or more southerly zones, respectively?

A. That's the way it works.

Q. What is the heat loss formula?

A. It is the square foot of heated floor area multiplied by the degree days, divided by a "constant," reflecting such house heating factors as insulation, and burner efficiency.

Q. Will the result be the number of gallons to be included in the ration?

A. Not absolutely. The use of two "constants" will provide a maximum and minimum base ration for a particular house. A ration range is thus established

Q. Just what effect does the amount of oil burned last year have on the base ration?

A. If 66⅔ per cent of that amount falls within the range set by the formula, then that will be the ration

Q. But if it falls above the maximum of the formulae range, what then?

A. Then that maximum will be the ration.

Q. But what if it falls below the minimum of the formulae range?

A. Then the ration will be 85 per cent of last year's consumption or the minimum of the range, whichever is smaller.

Q. What about the allotments of fuel oil for the fall and spring months, as compared with the bitterly cold months of December, January, and February?

A. That has been taken care of by dividing the heating season into five periods of approximately equal degree days; that is, equal in fuel needs.

Q. What are these periods?

A. They will vary somewhat among the four zones. Roughly, the first period will include September, October, and November; period two, December; period three, January; period four, February; period five, March, April, May, June, July and August.

Q. What has this to do with the season's fuel oil allotments?

A. The season's ration of fuel oil will be allocated equally by heating periods.

Q. What is the value, in gallons of fuel oil, of each coupon?

A. The coupons have an indefinite value, expressed in terms of units. The first period value is 10 gallons per unit. Values for subsequent periods will be announced later.

Q. Why are the coupons of indefinite value?

A. To permit periodical adjustment of the gallonage value to conform with the available supply of fuel oil and weather conditions.

Q. Will any additional allowances be granted families with small children?

A. Yes. Families in private homes with children under 4 will be eligible for 125 additional gallons of fuel oil in Zone A, 100 gallons in Zone B, 75 gallons in Zone C, and 50 gallons in Zone D.

Q. What about private homes in which an occupant is ill, or those occupied by aged persons?

A. Upon presentation of a physician's statement, declaring need for more warmth than that provided by the base ration, a supplemental ration may be obtained.

# Cripple Creek Faces Ghost Town Future

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Oct. 12 (AP)—Grim-faced hardrock miners broke a precedent by working a Sunday shift to blast loose all the ore they can before this historic camp's gold mines close for the duration.

Cripple Creek isn't quite a ghost town yet. But its once seething business district is virtually deserted and old-timers say evacuation will be almost total after Wednesday, when the WPB closing order goes into effect.

The Cripple Creek District's mines, including the famous Crescent and Ajax and Portland, have yielded more than $400,000,000 in ores since gold was first discovered in 1891. Early in the century 40,000 or more persons lived in the scenic mining area, 10,000 feet above sea level.

# *Even American Hogs Live Too Soft a Life*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Americans who pampered their pigs to produce better porkers now are paying the price by having to wash and preserve their old paint brushes, the National Geographic Society said Oct. 11.

"Those springy-stiff hog bristles that make the best brushes have long been imported from Asia," a Society bulletin said, adding that "China has been in recent years the source of nearly nine-tenths of the supply."

Now imports have virtually stopped, and the home-grown bristles aren't so hot.

It seems that a hog must live a hard life before his bristles make good on the market. Cold weather makes the bristles grow long; hard grubbing for roots gives each bristle a "liveliness" much prized by painters.

And American hogs live too soft a life.

# New Strike at Cartridge Plant

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 12 (AP)—Important war production at the Western Cartridge Company's plant was stopped by a strike today, the second within a month.

Members of the American Federation of Labor moulders' union who work in the castings and brass mill shops walked out Oct. 10, charging company officials had refused to meet with the union's grievance committee.

Pickets were thrown about the huge war production plant and company officials said last night the shutdown was virtually 100 per cent.

Fred Olds, A. F. of L. organizer, said William Green, President of the A. F. of L., had authorized him to say the strike was unsanctioned. Mr. Olds added, however, that the company "fomented the walkout by refusing to meet with the grievance committee."

Company officials sent a telegram to the National Labor Relations Board at Washington charging "employees who wish to work are being coerced and intimidated with threats of violence."

## Tampa Trammeled

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 12 (AP)—Sixty drivers for the Tampa Transit Lines Company, went on strike here yesterday, halting operation of the company's 40 buses and seriously crippling transportation in Tampa.

Both A. F. of L. Union and company spokesmen said the strike was "unauthorized" and that the question of wages was not involved. A union leader said the men walked out because of a dispute growing out of the discharge of a driver several weeks ago.

## Women in Mine Union

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 12 (AP)—United Mine Workers amended their Constitution today to permit membership of women and persons from industries outside coal-mining.

On the heels of the U.M.W.'s divorce from the C.I.O., the organization's thirty-seventh convention voted unanimously and without discussion to add to its official objective of uniting workers in coal industries, the phrase "and in such other industry as may be designated by the International Executive Board on the American Continent."

The 2,800 delegates also enlarged U.M.W. jurisdiction by substituting "workers" for "workmen."

U.M.W. officials said this would take cognizance of the possibility of women replacing drafted men on lighter tasks.

# *Battleship Oregon to Fight Again, Now as Guns Made of Its Metal*

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 12 (AP)—Portland planned a fitting farewell salute today for the historic old Battleship Oregon, pride of the fleet in the Spanish-American War, now doomed to the scrap pile.

A war emergency, as urgent as any in the Oregon's fighting days, forced the Navy to order the ship broken up and the metal used to ease the scrap shortage.

A helpless hulk today, the famed old dreadnaught is in river anchorage here, only a shell of the fighting machine that dashed around South America to Santiago, Cuba, in 1898, to help bottle up the Spanish Fleet.

She was retired years ago, her drive shafts severed and her guns plugged, as the result of a disarmament pact. Navy officials considered scrapping her then, but, out of sentiment for her record, Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, managed to get her loaned to Oregon.

She became a marine museum here in 1925. Last winter, Government officials again proposed to scrap her. Appeals by historical societies and state officials saved her once more, the Navy announcing it regarded "this vessel as one of the historical symbols of the nation."

But now the emergency is greater, and the Oregon, worthless as a fighting ship, but still well preserved, will get into one more battle. She is expected to yield 10,288 tons of metal—about 70 per cent iron and steel and the rest in brass, copper, and zinc.

President Roosevelt agreed to the scrapping only after stipulating that the U. S. S. Olympia, Admiral Dewey's Flagship at the Battle of Manila, be preserved as the last naval relic of the Spanish-American War. The Olympia now is at Philadelphia.

## Bomber Crash Kills 8, Hurts 1, in Kansas

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 12 (AP)—An army bombing plane crashed on a farm hillside three miles from the Topeka Air Base Sunday, killing nine men.

The list included:

Lieut. Ralph M. Dienst, Pasadena, Calif.; Lieut. Charles W. Fischer, Boston; Lieut. James H. Edwards, Berkeley, Calif.; Lieut. James W. Holmes, Fort Bragg, Calif.; Staff Sergeant Willie T. Barnes, Columbus, Ga.; Staff Sergeant Max Barron, Pleasant Hill, La.; Staff Sergeant Aubrey M. Large, Francis, Okla.; Staff Sergeant Merlin O. Brager, Madison, Wis.; Staff Sergeant James C. Price, Trenton, Ga.

## *WEEDS Pop Up Among Wafs, Waacs, Waves, Wires*

CHICAGO, Oct. 12 (AP)—The WEEDS came up Oct. 10 among the official and unofficial groups of ladies designated alphabetically as Waacs, Waves, Wafs, Wires and Wasps.

The Illinois Institute of Technology announced the Women's Emergency Engineering Drafting Society had been organized by women who are studying engineering drafting at the school or who have completed such courses and now are at work in war plants.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# Davis to Talk to G. O. P. Women—King's Chapel Bell Yoke to Join Scrap Heap

## Lecture Series Announced To Begin Thursday, Oct. 15

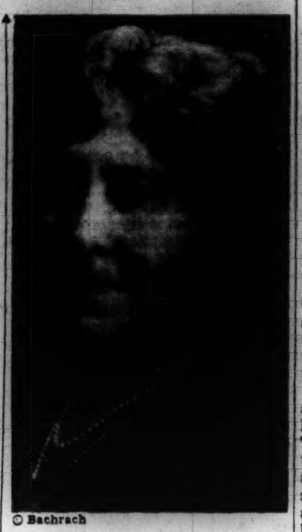
Howard Pierce Davis will again deliver a series of talks before members of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts this season.

Mr. Davis, contributing editor of Newsweek, author, and lecturer on world affairs, will be guest of the Club Thursday, Oct. 15, at a noon luncheon, after which he will give the first of these talks.

The luncheon and the talks are being sponsored by the club's Political Department, Mrs. Raymond W. Wheeler, Director. She is being assisted by a committee whose members include Mrs. Percy Sweetser of Reading, Mrs. Walter Mentzer of Somerville, Judge Emma Fall Schofield of Malden, Mrs. David Westcott of Dorchester, Mrs. Elizabeth Pigeon of East Boston, Mrs. Charles Learoyd of Wakefield, Mrs. James Nelson of Melrose, and Mrs. Thomas H. Callahan of Arlington.

Reservations for the luncheon may be made at the club house, 46 Beacon Street, Boston.

Mrs. Alexander Steiner, President of the club, will greet Mr. Davis on Thursday and present him later to the members. Mr. Davis, who in 1931 had an interview with Adolf Hitler, has eyewitness knowledge of many of the events of the present war, in Vienna, Prague, Warsaw, and Paris. And more recently he has traveled extensively in Mexico and Latin America.



© Bachrach

Mrs. Alexander Steinert
President of the Massachusetts Women's Republican Club.

## Hannah Winthrop Juniors of D. A. R. Meet Wednesday

Junior members of the Hannah Winthrop Chapter, D. A. R., will be the honored guests at the Chapter's meeting Wednesday afternoon at 2 p. m. in the home of Mrs. Charles W. Spencer, 11 Chauncey Street, Cambridge. Mrs. Irving R. Merriam, State Chairman of the Junior Membership Committee, will be the speaker.

Reports of the fall meeting held by Massachusetts chapters at Swampscott will be given by Mrs. Llewellyn B. Parsons, Miss Sarah Fisher Ranlet and Mrs. Clarence H. Wisham during the business meeting over which Miss Mildred B. Litchfield, Regent, will preside, aided by Mrs. Frank W. Bean as Page. An account of activities during "D. A. R. Day" at the Hillside School, Marlboro, will be included in the reports.

Mrs. Spencer will be assisted at the tea table by Miss Susan C. Allison, Mrs. David C. Dow and Miss Marion B. Weyth.

## Boston Women To Sell Flowers At Ballet Benefit

At the performance Thursday evening of the Ballet Theater at the Boston Opera House, which is scheduled to benefit the Free French Division of the British and American Ambulance Corps, flowers will be sold by Boston young women. Included among the venors are Mrs. Karl Alderman, Miss Charlotte Brown, Miss Eleanor Guy, Miss Marion Kirk, Miss Evelyn Traum, Miss Joan Sagendorph, Miss Evelyn Bialer, Miss Lydia de Bouthillier, Miss Marie Duplain and Miss Dorsay Parker.

Mrs. Harold M. Baptiste, general chairman, is hoping for a capacity audience at the performance, the program for which includes first New England appearances of the Massine novelty ballets "Aleko" and "Don Domingo," and Tchaikowsky's "Princess Aurora."

Tickets for the event are on sale at the Free French Division's office in the Boston Art Club, and at the Wilbur Theater.

## 'Adventures in Alaska' Is Wakefield Club Talk

Adventures on Alaskan trails and tales of pioneers in the cold north will be related by Sarah Clough Nelson to members of the Kosmos Club of Wakefield at 2:30 p. m. Friday. Mrs. L. Endicott Bennett, Chairman of the Department of International Relations, will be in charge of the program.

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## Quincy Women Plan Talk On World Affairs

International Relations Day will be observed by members of the Quincy Women's Club tomorrow afternoon at the Clubhouse. Miss Eunice Harriet Avery, lecturer and traveler, who will be introduced by Mrs. Wesley C. Marsh, International Relations Chairman, will speak on "The World as It Stands Today."

The afternoon program will begin at 1 p. m. under the direction of Mrs. Carleton Easton, Hospitality Chairman.

Special guests will be Mrs. Max Ulin, Chairman of the Department of International Relations, Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Miss Joan Rigby, President of the Quincy Women's Club Juniors.

During the business meeting at 2 p. m., when the President, Mrs. Charles P. Heinemann, will preside, Mrs. Herbert R. Holmes will give an account of events of the Federation's convention at Swampscott.

An unusual feature of the afternoon will be a conservation sale conducted by the Conservation Committee, headed by Mrs. Carl F. Redding and Mrs. Charles W. Bailey, Co-Chairmen. Products of members' victory gardens, piccalilli and other preserves, and baked goods whose recipes called for little or no sugar will be on sale. Included in the articles will be winter bouquets, potpourri and colorful Mexican baskets.

Thursday at 2 p. m., the annual "Miscellaneous Program" of the Literature Committee will be presented at the Clubhouse. The first in a series of talks about the United Nations will be given by Mrs. Galen W. Hill, who will speak about Brazil. Recent books will be reviewed by Mrs. Victor Bigelow, Mrs. Charles P. Heinemann and Mrs. William H. Doble, Chairman of the Committee, while the poetry of Walt Whitman is to be discussed by Mrs. Frank C. Webster.

After the program members will be served refreshments by a committee headed by Mrs. Carleton Brown.

## Clubwomen Take New World Interest

World and national events whose shifting tides reach into every home will be discussed by Mrs. T. Hasbrauck Le Fevre at the opening meeting of the Professional Women's Club, Boston, tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. in the Hotel Statler. Chairman of the afternoon is Helen Willard Howard.

Two club members, Helen Studzinska Sibley, violinist, and May Black Wells, accompanist, will play several musical numbers.

After the entertainment members and guests will be served tea. Pourers will be Mrs. Henry W. Inman and Mrs. Clifton W. Harrington.

### *Today's FM Programs*

**W47B, Boston (46.7)**
3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock quotations
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
5:45 p. m.—"South American Way."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—"Music for Brazil."
6:45 p. m.—Freedom in the Land Forever.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:45 p. m.—Musical Headliners.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

**W34B, Boston (44.8me), and W30B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)**
2:00 p. m.—Hal Newell, news.
2:15 p. m.—"Scrapbook"; talk.
2:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton; news.
4:15 p. m.—"Pan Americans."
4:30 p. m.—Sports comments.
4:45 p. m.—"Keep 'Em Flying."
5:00 p. m.—Dancetime; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Music for Dining.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr.; news.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family; skit.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, comment.
8:15 p. m.—Barrie Sisters, vocal.
8:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Attorney General Biddle.
10:00 p. m.—President Roosevelt.
10:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance music.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

## Maine Accent On Women For War Industry

**The Week in Maine**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 12—In Maine these days the accent is on women—women for industry, women to replace men teachers in the public schools, women to help build the ships that will play their part in bringing victory to the United Nations. And the women are responding. They are donning slacks and work coats and tackling the grimiest of jobs with a will that augurs no good for our nation's enemies.

Several factors have combined to attract women into the occupations heretofore regarded as men's work. The draft has taken an important toll, even in the war industries. Inadequate housing facilities in the shipbuilding centers have played a part too, because there's little housekeeping to be done in one room, or two. Then there is the attraction represented by knowing one is doing her part in the war effort.

Maine industry with characteristic caution experimented with women in industry with some reluctance, then began to accept them as necessary and now, according to reports, has opened the door wide for all they can get provided they meet the necessary qualifications.

### Married Preferred

Industry particularly would like to attract the women between the ages of 25 and 40 and married women are preferred. Already a surprisingly large number of women are working in the shipyards and by that is meant in actual construction work, not in the offices. Others, many of them, are attending welding schools preparing to take jobs in the yards and one Portland school boasts among its best pupils a mother of thirteen. Women also are being employed on defense construction work and are studying aviation and ordnance work in schools at Brewer and University of Maine. The Saco-Lowell plant at Biddeford, a large textile establishment with government orders, was among the first of the industrial plants to begin large-scale placement of women in manufacturing jobs. Just like the men, the women are finding their places in war production plants through the United States Employment Service which currently is engaged in a drive to prepare and interest women in war industry employment.

Meanwhile, women are in demand outside of the industrial field to replace men who held positions as teachers in public schools but left these posts either for the armed services or for higher paid war work.

The State Department of Education, for instance, is hastening the preparation of extension and refresher courses aimed to prepare women to replace men teachers in the mathematics and natural science fields. Married women are now permitted to teach in most every community and by next year some of the teacher shortage which has been a major educational problem, this year, is expected to be taken up by women prepared for pinch hitting in the teaching profession by these quick brush-up courses.

### Brann Co-ordinator

Meanwhile, this week, came the announcement that former Gov. Louis J. Brann, defeated in September for Congressman from the First District by Robert Hale, Portland Republican, has been made co-ordinator of labor relations at the South Portland and Todd-Bath Shipbuilding Corporations employing some 20,000 persons. The announcement did not enlarge upon Mr. Brann's new duties beyond indicating he will have complete charge of labor relations.

### *'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'*

**For Tuesday, October 13**
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

### *Today on Short Waves*

London—5:45 p. m.—News. OSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; ORG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News and analysis. OSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; ORG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"Working for Victory." OSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; ORG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. OSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; ORG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—London Calling. OSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; ORG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Information; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

### Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04me, 11.79me, and 15.35me); Mondays through Fridays. Tower News broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04me, 9.70me, and 11.73me.) Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

### Christian Science Programs

**For Tuesday, October 13**

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 15.35 mc, 11.79mc and 6.04mc. Christian Science program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

By a Staff Photographer

**Taunton Piles Its Scrap on Both Sides of the Railroad Tracks as the City Seeks to Triple Its Quota**

With its quota of 60 pounds of scrap metal per family more than doubled, and collections putting the city well on the way to tripling the quota, tons of salvaged material have been dumped in several piles on both sides of the railroad tracks. Shown here, left to right, are Taunton's salvage leaders: Peter Royal, Treasurer of the Salvage Committee; Harold E. Fields, Chairman; Joseph W. Chamberlain; and Joseph C. Murray, Regional Salvage Director, Division 8.

## Bumper Crop of Potatoes Reported for the N. E. Area

New England's potato harvest has turned out to be a bumper crop. The United States Department of Agriculture now reports that New England will have a total of 55,320,000 bushels compared with 53,782,000 bushels harvested last year.

This year's crop exceeds early expectation, particularly in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, where the tubers are of good size and quality. Vermont's potato crop was relatively light.

Aroostook County, New England's largest potato growing region, is coming up with a good crop though estimates in September indicated a smaller harvest than usual. Maine as a whole will produce about 45,375,000 bushels, about 1 per cent more than the production last year and 3 per cent above the 10-year average.

Maine's potato growers, however, are not satisfied with the ceiling prices on their table stock and on Wednesday representatives of the Maine farmer will meet OPA officials in Washington to make official protest.

G. Charles Stone, Executive Secretary of the Maine Potato Growers and Shippers Committee, Inc., and Judson Briggs, the Committee's President, will go to Washington along with representatives of the Aroostook County Council.

Maine growers point out that the ceilings not only were lower than those set in the recently-enacted anti-inflation bill, but by making the ceiling the highest price charged between Sept. 28 and Oct. 2 picked the time when the main crop's prices are "almost invariably lowest."

The temporary order, Mr. Stone said, already had completely stopped trading in Maine potatoes.

## Lawrence Club Meets Tomorrow

Miss Grace T. McAllister, new President of the Lawrence Woman's Club, will open the first meeting of the Club's season tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. in the auditorium of the Y. W. C. A.

South America and the problem of better inter-American relations are the subjects of the afternoon's talk to be given by Ewart E. Turner. He will be introduced by Mrs. John S. Andrews. The Music Committee will present as soloist Bruce Norman.

Hostesses during the social hour will be Mrs. George W. Dinsmoor, Mrs. Joseph N. Greenwood and Mrs. Henry S. Sutherland.

## *Vermont Lawyers Receive Pay For Getting 1812 Funds*

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 12 (AP)—A legal action centering about Vermont's participation in the War of 1812 was ended last week when the State Supreme Court awarded $22,603 to lawyers who recovered from the Federal Government the $90,000 that Vermont expended during the war.

Chief Justice Sherman Moulton directed the State Auditor of Accounts to make the payment, after the auditor had declined to pay the bill unless specifically ordered by the Legislature.

The action was begun in 1931 when the State sued the Federal Government to recover principal and interest on the money spent during the war. Under an agreement, the lawyers were to get 25 per cent of the sum obtained from the Federal Government.

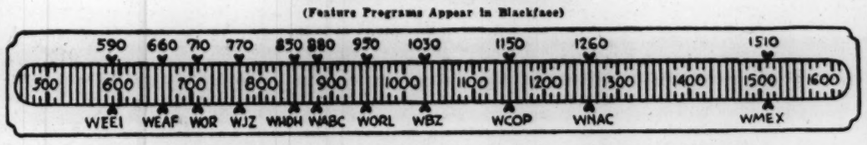
### *Short Waves in Boston*

**WRUL, 6.04me, 9.70me and 11.73me**
6:30 p. m.—News commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:15 p. m.—Cavalcade of America.
7:50 p. m.—Sports for service men.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

**WBOS, 11.87me (25.6m)**
5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)




This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-100m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 | "David Harum"; sk. | Prescott Presents | "Mary Marlin"; sketch. | Hal Newell, news | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:15 | News; Hollywood | Prescott Presents | "Ma Perkins"; sketch. | "Scrapbook"; talk | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:30 | "Song Poem Cycle" | Air Express Music | 'Pepper Young's Family' | Shady Valley Folks | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:45 | "Song Poem Cycle" | Organ; songs | "Right to Happiness" | Shady Valley Folks | Wartime Buying; Orch. |
| 4:00 | News Service | Newscast | 'Backstage Wife'; sketch | Walter Compton, news | Dance Matinee |
| 4:15 | Ray Scott's Orch. | Air Express Music | "Stella Dallas"; sketch | "Pan Americans" | Dance Matinee |
| 4:30 | "Family Front"; sk. | Club Matinee; variety | "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | Sports comments | Dance Matinee |
| 4:45 | "Victory Front" | Club Matinee; News | "Widder Brown"; sketch | "Keep 'Em Flying" | Dance Matinee |
| 5:00 | Five O'Clock Follies; music | Air Express Music | "When a Girl Marries" | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee |
| 5:15 | | Air Express Music | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | Terry O'Toole; variety |
| 5:30 | "Follies"; "Post" | Jack Armstrong; sketch. | "Just Plain Bill"; sketch | "Superman"; drama | program |
| 5:45 | Ben Bernie; music | "Captain Midnight"; sk. | "Front Page Farrell"; sk. | Sports Matinee | News Service |
| 6:00 | News comments | "Don Winslow"; drama. | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Sports results |
| 6:15 | Hedda Hopper | News; Dinner Concert | Herb Lewis, songs | "Music for Dining" | Sports; Waltz Time |
| 6:30 | Frank Parker, songs | Dinner Concert | Sports; Music | Press Roundup | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 6:45 | The World Today | Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz | Lowell Thomas | Sports; Music; Salute | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | Meet the Band | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | March to Victory |
| 7:15 | "War Saboteurs" | "Saboteurs of War" | "Saboteurs of War" | "Date With a Disc | "Saboteurs of War" |
| 7:30 | "Blondie"; sketch | "The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch | Dinning Sisters | Concert Album | "How About It, Girls?" |
| 7:45 | "Blondie"; sketch | | News of the World | John Barry, comment | Josephine Cambria, songs |
| 8:00 | "Vox Pop"; quiz | Earl Godwin, News | Cavalcade of America | "Sising Up the News" | Popular music |
| 8:15 | "Vox Pop"; quiz | Lum 'n' Abner | Cavalcade of America | Barrie Sisters, vocal | Richard Salinger, news |
| 8:30 | "Gay 90's Revue"; | "True or False"; quiz | Richard Crooks, tenor; | "Bulldog Drummond" | WMEX Drama: Essays in |
| 8:45 | music; Cecil Brown | "True or False"; quiz | Alfred Wallenstein's Or. | drama | Drama |
| 9:00 | Theater; J. Garland, Faye, | "Counter-Spy"; drama | "Great Artists"; Helen | Gabriel Heatter, news | Holiday speakers |
| 9:15 | | "Counter-Spy"; drama | Jepson; soprano | News Service | Holiday speakers |
| 9:30 | Adolph Menjou, in | Gene Krupa's Orchestra | "Dr. I. Q. Quiz" | "Italian Aliens"; Attorney General Biddle | Classical Album: "New World Symphony" |
| 9:45 | "Morning Glory" | Orch.; Gracie Fields | "Dr. I. Q. Quiz" | | |
| 10:00 | President Roosevelt | President Roosevelt | President Roosevelt | President Roosevelt | President Roosevelt |
| 10:15 | President Roosevelt | President Roosevelt | President Roosevelt | President Roosevelt | President Roosevelt |
| 10:30 | Civilian Defense | Raymond Gram Swing | World's Most Honored | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | News Service |
| 10:45 | News; Raiderout | Harry DeAngelis' Orch. | Music | "Music That Endures" | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 11:00 | News; Wm. Shirer. | Dance orchestra | News; Music | News Service | "You Shall Have Music" |
| 11:15 | Dance music | Newscast | March of Time | Dance orchestra | "You Shall Have Music" |
| 11:30 | Master Works of | Fishermen's Program | "Lands of the Free"; | "Radio Newsreel"; Arthur Mann | "Day's End"; music |
| 11:45 | Music | Dance orchestra | drama; music | | Music; News |

### *Tuesday's Programs*

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-190m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 | Top o' the Morning | Air Express Music | News; Music; Jack Dalton, cowboy songs; News | Organ recital | |
| 7:15 | "Pleasantville" | News report | Reveille Roundup, songs | News comments | |
| 7:30 | Music; Talk; News | N. E. Fellowship religious | Reveille Roundup, songs | Bonks; "Pieata"; music | |
| 7:45 | Sum'm'ry | service; News | News Service | Musical Clock | |
| 8:00 | News of the World | Political talk | Chet Gaylord, songs | News Service | News reports |
| 8:15 | Caroline Cabot | "Rise and Shine" | Military band; News | George and Dixie; News | "Post Exchange" |
| 8:30 | Carl Moore's Variety Show; News | Music of Many Lands | "Morning Toast"; music | Ruth Moss; Interview | "Post Exchange" |
| 8:45 | | News report | "Morning Toast"; music | Ruth Moss; Interview | Howard Barlow's Orch. |
| 9:00 | Priscilla Fortescue | Fishermen's Program | Mildred Carlson, talk | News and Rhythm | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 | School of the Air of | "The Breakfast Club" | "Melodeers"; News | Food News | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 | the Americas | "The Breakfast Club" | Organ Reverie | Spotlight Revue; organ | "Morning Pickup"; orch. |
| 9:45 | Food Fair | "The Breakfast Club" | Treasury Star Parade | Musical Roundup | "Morning Pickup"; orch. |
| 10:00 | Valiant Lady | Isabelle M. Hewson | Salon Serenade | EBC News; recorded | Studio talk |
| 10:15 | "Kitty Foyle" | Roy Porter, News | "The O'Neills"; drama | Organ Recital | "Handy Andy" |
| 10:30 | 'Honeym'n Hill'; sk. | Club News | "Help Mate"; sketch | Sing and Swing Show | Shopping With Marie |
| 10:45 | Bachelor's Children | Air Express Music | Serial drama | Dramatization | Mason |
| 11:00 | Mary Lee Taylor | Talk; Waltz Time | "Road of Life"; sketch | N. E. Cupboard | Chuck Foster's Orchestra |
| 11:15 | Second Husband | News; "Defense Women" | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | Baron Elliott's Orch. | Jane Underwood, news |
| 11:30 | Bright Horizons | "Singing Stars" | "Against the Storm"; sk. | Yankee House Party | Christian Science Prgrm |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" | Jack Little's Band | "David Harum"; sketch | Yankee House Party | News Service |
| 12:00 | Kate Smith, talk | Newscast | News; Hum and Strum | Boake Carter, News | Monitor Views the News |
| 12:15 | Big Sister; sketch | "Mystery Money Quiz" | Singin' Sam | Organ Recital | Ranch Melodies |
| 12:30 | Helen Trent; sketch | National Farm and Home | Marjorie Mills, talk | Defense Talk; Music | Italian Melodies |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday" | Hour; talks; music | Marjorie Mills, talk | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 1:00 | "Life Beautiful" | Washington Commentary | News; Agricultural News | News Service | Talk in Italian |
| 1:15 | "Ma Perkins"; sk. | Gospel songs | "Bouquet"; music | "I'll Find My Way," sk. | Musical Mailbox |
| 1:30 | Vic and Sade; sk. | Autumn Nocturne; music | Shopping News | News; Fashion talk | Marguerite Porter, songs |
| 1:45 | "The Goldbergs"; sk. | U. S. Army Band | News Service | Cedric Foster, News | "The Playgoer" |
| 2:00 | Serial drama | U. S. Army Band | "Light of the World" | Musical Roundup | "The Victory Program" |
| 2:15 | Serial drama | Ted Malone, 'Book Ends' | "Lonely Women"; drama | "Yankee Kitchen" | "The Victory Program" |
| 2:30 | We Love and Learn | Air Express Music | "Guiding Light" | "Yankee Kitchen" | Organ Recital |
| 2:45 | "Pepper Young's | Fishermen's Program | Hymn Recital | Local sports | News reports |
| 3:00 | "David Harum"; sk. | Prescott Presents | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | Hal Newell, News | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:15 | News; Hollywood | Prescott Presents | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | Karl Zomar's Scrapbook | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:30 | Keyboard Concerts; | Air Express Music | 'Pepper Young's Family' | Shady Valley Folks | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:45 | Rudolf Firkusny | U. S. Army Program | 'Right to Happiness'; sk. | Shady Valley Folks | Orch.; Wartime Buying |
| 4:00 | News Service | Newscast | "Backstage Wife"; sk. | Army-Navy "E" Award. | Dance Matinee |
| 4:15 | Del Castillo; organ | Air Express Music | "Stella Dallas" | Army-Navy "E" Award. | Dance Matinee |
| 4:30 | Book Talk | Club Matinee; variety | "Lorenzo Jones" | Sports Comments | Dance Matinee |
| 4:45 | Les Paul Trio | Club Matinee; News | "Young Widder Brown" | "Man With a Band" | Dance Matinee |
| 5:00 | Five O'Clock Follies; music; songs. | Air Express Music | "When a Girl Marries" | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee |
| 5:15 | | Air Express Music | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | Terry O'Toole's Variety |
| 5:30 | "Follies"; "Post" | Jack Armstrong; sketch | "Just Plain Bill"; sk. | "Superman"; sketch | Terry O'Toole's Variety |
| 5:45 | Ben Bernie; music | "Captain Midnight," sk. | "Front Page Farrell"; sk. | Sports Matinee | News Service |
| 6:00 | News comments | "Don Winslow"; drama. | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Sport reports |
| 6:15 | Edwin C. Hill, News | News; Dinner Concert | Political talk; Music | Music for Dining | Sports; "Waltz Time" |
| 6:30 | Fraser Hunt | Dinner Concert | Sports; Music; Orchid | Press Roundup | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 | "The World Today" | Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz | Lowell Thomas | Sports; Music; Salute | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces"; sketch | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. News | March to Victory |
| 7:15 | Harry James' Orch. | "Mr. Keen"; drama | News of the World | Date With a Disc | News Service |
| 7:30 | American Melody | Adrian and Alice, songs | Musical Gems; vocalists | "Confidentially Yours" | Man Your Battle Stations |
| 7:45 | Hour; songs; violin | Geoffrey Harwood, talk | Musical Gems; vocalists | Political talks | "Is That So?"; forum |
| 8:00 | Arch Oboler's | Earl Godwin, News | Ginny Simms; guests; | "Pass in Review"; from | Tony Martin, songs |
| 8:15 | "Lights Out" | "Lum 'n' Abner" | Dave Rose's Orchestra | Fort Bragg, N. C. | Richard Salinger, News |
| 8:30 | Al Jolson; Carol | "Archie" and company; | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | "Dark Destiny"; drama | "This Is the Army" |
| 8:45 | Bruce; music; news | comedy variety | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | "Dark Destiny"; drama | "Romance in Music" |
| 9:00 | Burns and Allen; | Famous Jury Trials | Quiz Show with Walter | Gabriel Heatter, news | Variety Hour |
| 9:15 | Whiteman's Orch. | Famous Jury Trials | O'Keefe, m. c. | Yankee News Service | Variety Hour |
| 9:30 | Address, James M. | Lionel Hampton's Orch. | Fibber McGee & Molly | Mystery Drama | Variety Hour |
| 9:45 | Landis, Director | Orch.; Gracie Fields | Fibber McGee & Molly | Mystery Drama | Variety Hour |
| 10:00 | Civilian Defense | Raymond Gram Swing | Bob Hope Variety Show. | Raymond Clapper, News | News reports; Defense |
| 10:15 | Network program | This Nation at War | Bob Hope Variety Show. | Art Kassell's Orch. | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 10:30 | CBS speaker | This Nation at War | Red Skelton; Harriet Hilliard; Ozzie Nelson's Or. | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Guy Lombardo's Orch. |
| 10:45 | News; Rideout | Dance music | | "Bundles for America" | Glen Miller's Orchestra |
| 11:00 | News; Quincy Howe | Mal Hallett's Orchestra | News; Music | News Service | Claude Thornhill's Orch. |
| 11:15 | Robby Byrne's Orch. | Newscast | March to Victory | Bernie Cummins' Orch. | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. |
| 11:30 | Master Works of | Fishermen's Program | Music You Want | "Melody Hall"; orchestra; vocalists | Day's End; music |
| 11:45 | Music; orchestra | Music; News | Music You Want | | Day's End; News |

## Taunton Doubles Its Quota In the Collection of Scrap

The heavy iron bell yoke in the tower of King's Chapel, Boston, will soon go to war, according to an announcement made today by the War Production Board. The yoke, a beautiful piece of cast-iron weighing over a ton, was bought by King's Chapel in 1772 to carry the bells recast from the famous Londonderry Chime bells which were broken up that year.

For many years the bells of King's Chapel thereafter rang each time a child was born in the City of Boston, a practice which had of course to be eventually discontinued as the population grew.

The bell yoke cracked in 1814 and for two years the trustees of the Chapel tried to find a contractor who would guarantee to repair it in such a way that the tone of the bell would remain the same. Fnnally, in 1816, the firm of Paul Revere & Sons decided they could handle the job, and they recast the yoke. As far as anyone knows, the work was successful.

For a long time, from 1807 on, the bells of King's Chapel were incorporated in the city's fire alarm system. When a certain sequence of notes rang from the old tower, volunteer firemen were expected to drop everything and run to the fire, wherever it happened to be.

For 25 years the bell yoke has remained unused. When it joins the parade of scrap metal to the waiting steel mills of the nation, the removal of the historic old bell yoke will be superintended by Sexton Haynes. Mr. Haynes is the fourth generation of his family, incidentally, to hold the position of sexton of King's Chapel.

### Taunton Active

As if the city's quota, exceeded by more than 100 per cent, were not enough, the Kiwanis Club of Taunton, Mass., conducted a city-wide scrap collection yesterday, the proceeds from the sale of which are scheduled to air the club's camp for children.

Taunton has piled up an astonishing record in the scrap drive. In a collection held Sunday, Sept. 27, in which 300 workers labored all day, mountainous piles of junk were dumped into two yards—the yard of the Royal Coal Co., and a vacant lot across the railroad tracks on Tremont Street. Since then, continuous sorting has gone on, and 40 tons of scrap metal have already been sold and 12 truck loads of tin cans sent to detinning plants.

"Any town can do the same," declares Peter Royal, proprietor of the Royal Coal Co. and treasurer of the Taunton Salvage Committee. "It's just a matter of everybody pitching in and really working. Any town can turn up more than its quota of scrap if the heads of the salvage drive will themselves roll up their sleeves and get to work."

Harold E. Fields is chairman of the Committee, and Joseph C. Murray is regional chairman of Region 8. They attribute at least 50 per cent of the success of the drive to the excellent publicity given it by Taunton's newspaper, the Gazette.

### Industrial Scrap

Industrial scrap is being collected by another section of the committee and is not included in the family totals. The industrial scrap already collected totals 355,755 pounds. Special projects are still another branch of the Taunton drive and include the removal of obsolete street-car tracks. To date, 74 tons of steel rails have been dug up and sold as scrap, and it is estimated that there are 1260 tons left. The work is going forward as fast as WPA manpower permits, under the direction of Winthrop L. Baker, agent of the Recovery Committee, and William O'Donnell, project engineer.

Another house to house collection will be held Oct. 18. The Taunton drive boasts that there have been no accidents connected with the work. Forty trucks were donated by private business concerns to aid in the collection. In addition to the eight city trucks used, Each truck was driven by a member of the Women's Civilian Defense Motor Corps, with a member of the football squads of Taunton's two high schools on board to load the scrap.

A week of house-to-house collection begins in Greater Boston tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock. Householders are urgently requested to have the scrap piled on the sidewalk in the morning of the day their particular ward is due for a visit from the city's trucks.

The collection schedule is as follows:

Tuesday—Wards 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in Boston and the town of Hingham.

Wednesday—Wards 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in Boston and in Cambridge between Prospect Street and the Arlington line. Also Canton and Melrose.

Thursday—Wards 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in Boston and Cambridge, between Prospect Street and the Boston line. Also in Melrose.

Friday—Wards 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 in Boston. Also Scituate.

Saturday—Wards 21 and 22 in Boston. Also Medford and Scituate.

The regular October tin-can collection will begin in Greater Boston next Monday, Oct. 19.

### Boston Selected

Along with this announcement comes the news that Boston has been selected as one of a number of strategic cities in which a tin-can shredding plant is to be erected. With this, and other planned expansions, it will be possible for the nation to recover 5,000 tons of tin and 495,000 tons of steel per year by the middle of next year, according to present estimates.

The H. K. Ferguson Company, industrial engineers and builders of Cleveland and New York, has been awarded contracts to design and construct new facilities, and to make necessary additions to existing facilities, to almost double the nation's present detinning capacity, it was stated.

To make old tin cans usable, tin and steel must be separated, not only to obtain the critically needed tin, but also for the scrap steel which makes up approximately 99 per cent by weight of every tin can. In the detinning process, food particles, solder, varnish and enamels, and dirt must be removed.

The cans are shredded first, and then shipped to the detinning plants. There, the shredded metal is dumped into chemical solutions which dissolve the tin off the cans, leaving only the black steel body which makes excellent blast furnace material when compressed into bales. The tin-bearing solution, sodium stannate, is put through further processes which produce pure tin and tin oxide.

The new shredding plants, one of which will be located in Boston, will require only a small number of workers for their operating program. Collecting agencies will forward the tin cans to these plants for cutting up and compact shipment.

## Recruit Officers Are to Address Students of B. U.

Commanding officers of recruiting in the First Service Command will be guests of Boston University at the Army, Navy, Marine Assembly—compulsory for all men students—at the Hayden Memorial Auditorium on Wednesday at 12:30 p. m. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President, will address the students before Prof. Chester M. Alter, University Chairman of the War Relation Committee, presents the representatives of the armed services.

The speakers, who are charged with the responsibility of obtaining potential officers from colleges and universities throughout New England, will be:

Maj. Horton Edmunds, Army; Maj. Edward H. Holterman, Army Air Force; Ensign Paul B. Malbouef, Navy; Ensign J. H. Elcock, Navy; Lieut. Fuller, Navy Air Force; Capt. Bradford Perin, Marines.

Commanding officers who will observe the proceedings are: Col. William D. Cottam, head of Recruiting and Induction Headquarters, First Service Command; Capt. C. H. J. Keppler, Director of Personnel, First Naval District; Maj. Harry W. Bacon, head of Marine Recruiting, and Lieut. E. A. Barry, senior member of V-1 and V-7 Selective Boards of the First Naval District.

# Bay State Democrats to Hold Rallies in 41 Cities and Towns This Week

## Three-Week Fund Drive Of Jews Starts

More than 3,100 energetic workers, buoyed by leaders at the opening dinner at the Hotel Statler last night, started out this morning on a three-week, house-to-house solicitation of the Greater Boston Jewish community in behalf of the 1942 Combined Appeal of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies and the United Jewish Campaign.

message from Louis E. Kirstein, president of the Associated Jewish Phinanthropies, who was unable to attend the dinner, the speakers were: Dorothy Thompson, newspaper and radio commentator; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall; Charles C. Cabt, chairman of the 1943 Greater Boston United War Fund; Mrs. Samuel A. Levine, chairman of the women's division of the Combined Jewish Appeal, and Israel Friedlander, general chairman of the 1942 Combined Jewish Appeal, who presided. Mr. Friedlander was introduced by S. Robert Stone, chairman of the dinner committee. Almost 1,400 men and women filled the Statler ballroom to capacity.

Expressing regret that he was unable to be present at the dinner, Mr. Kirstein called it an expression of "the democratic faith that individual man is the end toward which all effort of mankind is directed." His message was read by Dr. B. M. Selekman, Executive Vice-Chairman of the Appeal.

Governor Saltonstall, praising the fine philanthropic record of the Boston Jewish community, declared that it is in conformance with the tradition of American Jewry.

"The Jews of this city and Commonwealth, of this nation, have always been among the first to assume their responsibilities," he said. "You not only support your own local philanthropies, but you contribute as well to the community fund. You not only support Jewish relief and colonization activities in Europe and Palestine, but you contribute as well to the Red Cross, the U. S. O., and countless other war relief activities.

"Your loyalty to your own charities has never resulted in a lessening of your support of general community effort. Your Judaism has never diluted your Americanism."

Congratulating the Associated Jewish Philanthropies in its fight against Hitler, Miss Thompson said that if it were not for the joint distribution committee, thousands of Jewish people in Europe would perish. "Only our money saves these people—only our money saves their pride," she added.

"The money we have raised has made millions of people have hope. Somewhere in the world they feel that they have friends—that's being rich. Give by remembering what riches are today—not yesterday—not tomorrow—but today," she urged.

In making his charge to the workers as general chairman of the campaign, Mr. Friedlander stressed the theme of sacrifice. After reading from President Roosevelt's recent address urging full support of community fund and war chest drives, he pointed out that the nation will watch the results of this campaign as it is among the very first to follow the presidential plea.

By a Staff Photographer

### A Couple of Good 'Turnips'

One New Hampshire-grown, the other a Hamilton. The farm variety came from Gorham, N. H., where there was a whole row of them, all giants. It weighs 16 pounds, 8 ounces—and cost only a nickel. The watch shows comparative size.

## From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered at Greater Boston churches yesterday, some messages having to do with Columbus Day:

The Rev. Walton E. Cole at Second Church (Unitarian):

It is a strange paradox that Columbus discovered America by trying to go to Japan, and some of our young men, on their way to Japan, are rediscovering America.

It is high time that we did rediscover our Amreican heritage, for many of us have grown dangerously indifferent to our tradition.

Now that America's very life is in danger, we are discovering that we have achieved something of tremendous worth to the world. We are beginning to recapture the intensity of vision which created the American dream of equality. Against the dark night of Hitlerian enslavement, liberty's torch burns brighter.

The Rev. Dr. C. Gordon Brownville, at Tremont Temple (Baptist):

Remarkable instances of the working of the Almighty in the annals of history have come down to us—miracles performed like that of Dunkirk—where where God's battalions have come to the rescue of the right and God-fearing nation. And today God still exercises His divine power, for "the Lord's hand is not shortened that it cannot save."

The Rev. John U. Harris, at Trinity Church (Episcopal):

The parable of the talents affords a fine opportunity for us to re-think our concept of what constitutes real accomplishment and reward. . . .

We are judged according to the measure in which we employ the talent or talents we possess. He who sees and grasps the opportunity to serve wins his reward, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

The Rev. Carl Bihldorff, at First Parish Church, Brookline, (Unitarian):

True religion is not weight but wings. Its beauty, its undying truth, its faith in the eternal goodness and the high destiny of life should enable us to radiate joy and power.

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford at Old South Church (Congregational):

We can teach the young that poise which comes from trust in God, love of goodness, truth and beauty, through which He shines into our hearts.

They can teach us to move with the times, in all that is moveable, including our social opinions, and to be ready to greet tomorrow's dawn with a cheer instead of dwelling in stubborn retrospection upon the faded glories of yesterday's sunset.

## Speedy Approval Of South Portland Ship Rates Sought

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 12 (AP)—South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation representatives planned to ask in Washington today speedy Maritime Commission approval of new wage rates while yard operations returned to normalcy after a walkout of more than 1,000 workmen building liberty ships.

Former Gov. Louis J. Brann was expected to spend his first day as the corporation's labor relations coordinator in conferences with the Maritime Commission and the War Labor Board on the new schedule, which the management and the American Federation of Labor agreed on in July. The new rates are before the Maritime Commission for action. Mr. Brann was accompanied to Washington by two other management officials.

The walkout, which A. F. of L. officers called "entirely unauthorized" and ascribed to the workers being "tired of waiting" for promised raises, took welders and fitters from Saturday's day shift. Less than half the normal evening shift worked. The production record of the yard was recently termed by the Maritime Commission the poorest of any building its Liberty ships, and is under investigation by a House Merchant Marine Subcommittee.

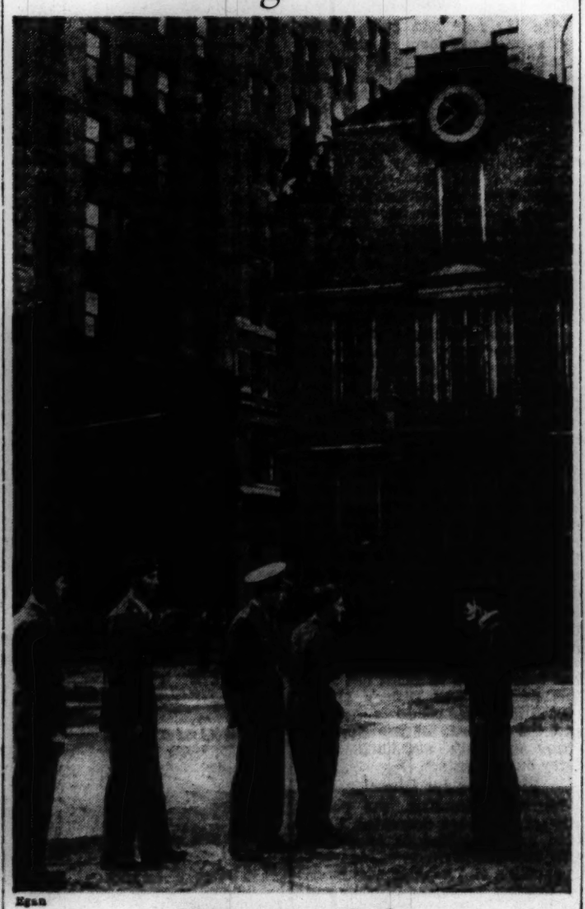
## Martha's Vineyard Builds Navy Ships

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Oct. 12 (AP)—The first warcraft ever built on the vacation-goers' island of Martha's Vineyard—five vessels—have gone down the ways for the Navy.

The boats were launched last night at the Martha's Vineyard Shipyard. Commander Archie Turnbull, representing Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, First Naval District Commandant, said the craft were constructed with near-record speed and far ahead of schedule. Their type was not disclosed.

The island, off Cape Cod, is observing this year the 300th anniversary of its settlement.

## Touring on Foot



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### Newsboy Turns Guide

With motor tours of the City of Boston gone for the duration and expert guides in war work, newsboys have taken over the sightseeing tours and are doing a good job. Here Morris Spector of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation is showing United States servicemen a bit of Boston history, the Old State House. The interested soldiers are Private First Class John Fleure of Gallipolis, Ohio; Private First Class Joseph Romany of Flint, Mich.; Sergeant Richard J. Bammann of Hartford, Conn., and Corporal Felix Subervi of New York City.

## Civilian Aid Against Spies Sought in N. E.

Army and Navy officials need the assistance of New Englanders in keeping war plants and coastal defenses safe from enemy agents, it was announced today.

In a joint statement, Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Commandant of the First Naval District, and Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding general of the First Service Command, pointed to regulations making certain New England zones forbidden territory, and said:

"Passive compliance [with these regulations] is not enough; every resident of the area should make the security of all naval, military, and industrial establishments in the area his immediate concern."

"And of this you may be sure," they added, "—agents of the enemy are always with us."

Spies masquerading as huntsmen are anticipated during the hunting season, General Miles warned. They could wander close to certain plants and then, if caught, plead innocence, if others who are really innocent violate the rules, he said.

He pointed out that the prohibited zone around Camp Edwards, for example, includes practically all of the Shawnee State Forest Reservation.

The two officials called attention to Federal laws prohibiting the mapping or sketching, as well as photographing, of military and naval subjects.

Prohibited zones are being posted with warning signs.

Because protection of the coasts is a joint task of the Army, Navy and Coast Guard, "the closest of co-operation" has been worked out between these services, Admiral Brown and General Miles said. They added, however, that without "the wholehearted and constant assistance of the public, the degree of security necessary to New England's safety cannot be attained."

The exact form of public co-operation desired, outside of compliance, was not specified.

## Eastern Mass. Railway Workers Due for Pay Raise

An additional nine cents an hour appeared scheduled generally today for 1,340 employees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway, through a decision of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. The award will have to be approved by the War Labor Board.

Recently union officials threatened to call a strike if adjustment was not made of an arbitration award which gave the men an increase of six cents an hour. The State Board advanced this to nine cents.

Pay for bus drivers, street car operators and others is thus brought up to 97 cents an hour. The union had as a guide the $1 an hour recently negotiated on the Boston Elevated. The State Board found that while the Eastern Massachusetts rates had lagged behind the Boston "El," the differential had been growing less but the arbitration award had increased it. The State Board "thought this was in error, restored the differential of 1941, and reduced it still further by two cents."

The Board made several further rulings. Its decision was unanimous.

## Navy Plane Falls In Narragansett

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WARWICK, R. I., Oct. 12—A navy plane, carrying Lieut. Commander T. Randall Stiers of Philadelphia, and Stanley D. Overfelt, second class radio man, of Clarence, Mo., plunged into Narrangansett Bay yesterday, killing both of the occupants.

## Rubber Expert Urges Speed On Synthetic Plans

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12 (AP)—Harding Bliss, a Yale University engineer and a rubber expert, said last night that such considerations as money and materials should be disregarded in getting the synthetic rubber program underway.

"Economy is no object at this time; even excessive drains on our national resources cannot be weighed too much," he said in a prepared address at Yale's Weekly News Forum. "We need rubber and we need it quickly. The safest way is to forget new and even possibly better processes and concentrate on accelerating what we know how to make."

The speaker, an assistant professor of chemical engineering and a consultant to the United States Rubber Company, said existing rubber supplies would leave the nation with a deficit of 211,000 tons less than the estimated military and essential civilian needs by the end of 1943.

He added that, as set up, the synthetic rubber program was designed to yield a supply "which seems safely in excess of the 211,000 tons deficit," but he warned:

"The critical factor which must be realized is that if a small delay occurs in allocations or supplies of steel and other construction materials to these (synthetic rubber) plants now building this estimated production of 1943 can be cut in half, completely erasing our margin of safety."

### Worcester Concern Told To Deal With Union

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board today ordered the L. Hardy Company of Worcester, manufacturers of machine knives, to cease and desist from refusing to bargain collectively with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

## Many Fronts Is Call in Talk Of a War Hero

Not just a second front is needed, but as many fronts as possible to fight the enemy wherever he may be found, and keep from him whatever he has not yet reached, declared Miss Lydia Dan, speaking last evening in Symphony Hall, Boston. The occasion was the Battlefront Heroes' meeting, under the auspices of the United Nations Relief Fund. Other speakers were five battlefront heroes on tour of the eastern states: Senior Lieut. Vladimir Pchelinstev, bearer of the Order of Lenin; Nikolai Krasavchenko, youth leader of Moscow; Capt. Peter Cochrane, D. S. O., of the Cameron Highlanders; Miss Yung Wang, Chinese actress, and Radeg A. Kadir, fighter of the Netherlands East Indies.

Civilians, said Miss Dan, who is the daughter of a Chinese general and a graduate of Radcliffe College, should not be satisfied with giving the soldiers encouragement in the form of gifts and speeches; "We must back up our fighting men by action. Like the shipyard workers, all of us are defense workers, but can we boast of the same record as these workmen?"

**Culture Must Progress**

Nor must the emergency of the moment, she added, be permitted to delay the normal progress of civilization and culture. She has recently been appointed director of the women's division of United China Relief in Boston. The other young woman from China who took part in the program, Miss Yung Wang, has during the past two years raised more than 13,000,000 Chinese dollars for war relief, among her fellow-countrymen abroad. She recently escaped from Hong Kong, after several years of being hunted by the Japanese "Gestapo." Eight years ago, while a student at a university in Tokyo, she was offered a position by one of Japan's largest motion picture producers. She declined, returned to Shanghai, and became the most popular movie star there. In 1937 she organized a drama corps, which volunteered their service to the Army. They traveled through nine provinces, going deep into Japanese-occupied territory. She escaped frpm the Japanese in Hong Kong disguised as a Buddhist woman.

The address of Major Krasavchenko, who was fuel administrator of Moscow, with 60,000 fortification workers at his command, and fought his way through German troops encircling him last winter, aroused great enthusiasm. Delivered in Russian, with frequent references to Stalingrad, Leningrad, and Wendell Willkie, it was translated into English by Nicholas Slonimsky of Boston, music critic and composer.

**Among Best Snipers**

Lieutenant Pchelinstev, who is credited with killing 152 Germans, was one of the four best snipers at the Leningrad front, and was given the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Captain Cochrane, bearer of the Military Cross, is a graduate of Oxford University. He fought in Libya and Italian East Africa.

Mr. Kadir, a native of Salatiga, Java, now attached to the Netherlands Information Service, was appointed by Queen Wilhelmina to represent her country at the International Student Assembly in Washington, D. C., early in September, which all the United Nations heroes on the program attended.

Edwin C. Carter, President of Russian War Relief, Inc., and chairman of the program committee of United China Relief, presided.

### War Heroes Speak in Boston

**Two of the United Nations heroes who gave talks last evening at Symphony Hall. Left: Raden A. Kadir, native of Java and fighter of Netherlands East Indies. Right: Capt. Peter Cochrane, D.S.O., from Britain—of the Cameron Highlanders.**

### Foreign Policy Group Opens Season Saturday

Two prominent speakers will open the Foreign Policy Association's twenty-second season next Saturday at the Copley-Plaza. They are Walter Nash, Minister from New Zealand to the United States, and Dr. Victor Hoo, Chinese Plenipotentiary to Switzerland.

The subject will be "Facing the New Pacific." Judge Lawrence G. Brooks, Association chairman, will preside.

## Campaign Will Wind Up In Hub Saturday

The Democratic state ticket, headed by Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, gubernatorial nominee, will attend rallies in 41 cities and towns in eastern and southeastern Massachusetts this week.

Today rallies are being held in Somerville, Woburn and Medford. In addition, the candidates are participating in the East Boston Columbus Day parade.

After returning to his Springfield Mayoral desk on Tuesday, Mayor Putnam will resume campaigning with his state ticket colleagues on Wednesday, when the schedule calls for appearances in Malden, Everett, Medford, Winchester, Woburn, Arlington, Stoneham, Melrose, Reading and Wakefield.

Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusets, nominee for United States Senator, may join the State ticket campaigners on Thursday. At present he is back in Washington to attend to regular House of Representatives business.

The Thursday schedule calls for stops in Concord, Lexington, Watertown, Waltham, Newton, Wellesley, Wayland, Somerville, Cambridge and Belmont.

On Friday, the campaigners will visit Sudbury, Maynard, Southboro, Hopkinton, Ashland, Framingham, Natick, Hudson and Marlboro.

The week's campaign activity will wind up in Boston on Saturday after stops at Quincy, Fall River, Holbrook, Stoughton, Canton, East Milton, Braintree, Randolph, Brockton and Weymouth.

## Quincy Churches Make ARP Plans

Quincy clergymen, representing all denominations, and after a conference with Mayor Thomas S. Burgin, have begun plans for the protection of their congregations in the event of enemy raids during services.

ARP organizations will be organized within each church and members charged with the responsibility of enforcing rules and regulations promulgated by the OCD will be given armbands to designate their authority.

Duties of clergymen assigned to first aid stations were explained at the meeting by Dr. F. Ramon Burke, chief of the emergency medical services of the defense council.


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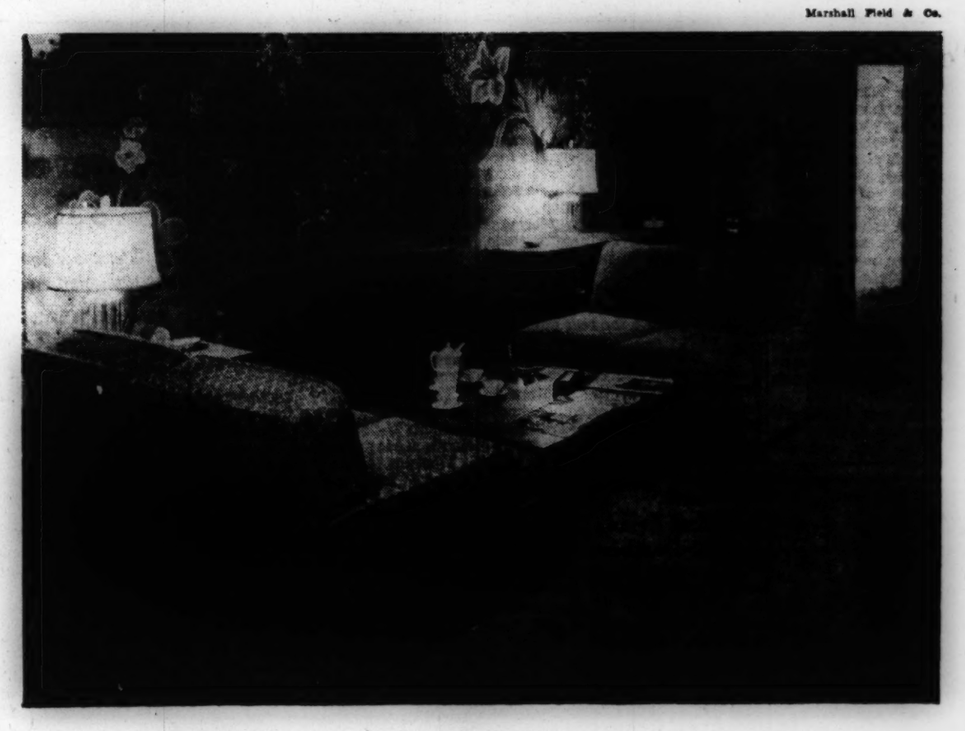

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# Nazis Ease Stalingrad Ground Attack

*Continued from Page 1*

"artillery and mortar duels continued." Russian mortar crews were reported to have disabled seven German tanks and dispersed Nazi infantry concentrations. It was acknowledged that the Germans attacked on the outskirts of a workers' settlement in this area, but the attack was reported repulsed and two companies of Germans wiped out.

New German reserves were reported moving up to the rim of the besieged city and the future of the fighting was still uncertain.

Farther south, in the Caucasus, the Germans were storming at Russian positions in the Mozdok area not far from the Grozny oil fields with the old fury. The Russians said one Soviet Army unit threw back five German attacks, killing about 300 German officers and men.

One Russian sergeant was credited with destroying four German tanks with an antitank rifle and two other men were reported to have destroyed seven more.

### 26 German Planes Claimed Downed

One Russian objective in this area was raided by 75 German bombers, escorted by fighters, but 26 of these planes were shot down by Russian fighters and antiaircraft fire, the communiqué said.

Southeast of the Black Sea port of Novorossisk, the Russians reported they had surrounded one town and "fighting is in progress for the annihilation of the German garrison." German attacks in other sectors of this area were reported repulsed.

The frontal assaults on Stalingrad ended, Russian dispatches said, after the German High Command had sent between 50,000 and 75,000 men into a final effort to crush the Russian resistance in the city. The change in German tactics was attributed by the Russians to exhaustion of front-line Nazi troops and armored equipment.

The German High Command made only a one sentence reference to Stalingrad viz., "In Stalingrad an enemy group was annihilated.

"Army artillery sank a medium sized Volga vessel and Luftwaffe bombers continued the destruction of an important railway line east of the River Volga," the German communiqué added.

Of the Caucasus Front, the German war bulletin reported:

"An enemy group encircled along the road to Tuapse has been destroyed. Here the bulk of a crack Soviet division and parts of a Soviet rifle division have been wiped out, over 400 enemy position have been taken, and a number of prisoners and arms captured.

"Mopping up operations in this virgin forest-like terrain are in full swing.

"South of Terek enemy counter-attacks were frustrated with heavy losses for the enemy."

## Germany Raided:

### Hanover Bombed By RAF 43d Time

Royal Air Force bombers made daylight attacks on several places in Western Germany yesterday, including the city of Hanover, the British Air Ministry announced.

Other planes made sweeps over the coastal region of Occupied France. Three fighting planes and two bombers failed to return from these expeditions, it was said.

The Air Ministry news service reported that Spitfires and Mustangs of the Army Co-operation Command followed up the Flying Fortress and Liberator raid on Lille Oct. 9 with attacks at "telephone pole height" on Nazi fortified positions along the French Coast.

Yesterday's raid was Hanover's first attack since Aug. 1, when the RAF visited it by day, and the forty-third since the beginning of the war.

Directly west of Berlin, and half way between the Capital and the Western Frontier, it is a busy railroad and industrial center of about 500,000 population. It is on the main railway line connecting Berlin and the industrial Ruhr. The city has many machine factories, most of which have been converted to making of arms. It manufactures many rubber products.

German raiders made their first night attack on Great Britain since Sept. 26 last night, bombing scattered localities on the northeast coast and causing some casualties and damage.

Official reports, however, declared that only a small number of planes participated in the raids, which failed to live up to the German threats of devastating reprisals for recent smashing air attacks on Germany.

### Revision Needed In Nazi Defense

Meanwhile, the four-motored American "battleships of the air," which in the Oct. 9 raid on Lille inflicted the heaviest defeat on the German Air Force since Dieppe, appear to have presented the Germans with the necessity of revising entirely their methods of defense.

The Fortresses and Liberators flying in tight, bristling formations and aided by a new technique in the use of their 500-plane fighter escorts, were known or believed to have destroyed and damaged a total of 105 of the very best fighting planes Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring can put into the air.

This American victory ranked with the known destruction of 91 German planes during the nine-hour Dieppe operation Aug. 19, and was doubly significant in that only four of the American bombers were lost Oct. 9 while the United Nations lost 98 planes in co-operation with the Dieppe landing.

Further reports of the crews returning from Lille indicated that the German fighters—mainly Focke-Wulf 190s and Messerschmitt 190Fs, the best the Germans have—tried every conceivable maneuver in an effort to get close enough to fire effective bursts from their 20-millimeter cannon.

Gunners said the Germans peeled off from their formations, not singly, but in twos and threes, and flew straight at the bomber tails in an effort to knock out this defense point by presenting too many targets for the rear gunner to deal with.

But the twin 50-caliber, high velocity guns had sufficient range usually to force the fighters to turn away short of effective shooting distance for their 20-millimeter cannon. Those that came on, refusing to swerve, usually were seen dropping away with smoke pouring out.

### Nazi Armor Pierced By Bombers' Guns

An interpretative Sunday Chronicle article yesterday gave credit to the bombers' heavy machine guns, which the article said "can penetrate the defensive armor of German planes designed to deal with the rifle caliber of British fighters. . . . The combination of fighting power and range has offset the value of the new German fighters as combat planes."

As for the fighter escort, normally used in layers above, below and around bombers, it was employed in much more imaginative fashion Oct. 9.

The United Nations' fighters went out ahead of the bombers, so that German interceptors which went up to meet them had largely exhausted fuel and ammunition by the time the bombers arrived.

At the same time others went on wide diverging sweeps which drew many German defenders far away from the chosen course of the Fortresses and Liberators.

The effect was to completely confuse the enemy, as shown by an intercepted hurry-up radio call for all German fighters to come back to Lille when the Americans began methodically dropping their bombs on warehouse, railway yards and locomotive works targets.

In addition, other fighters accompanied the bombers and kept at a minimum the interceptors which were able to drive home an attack on the four-motored planes.

### Stalingrad Rocks War-in-Air Theory

*By the Associated Press*

Moscow, Oct. 12

The successful defense of Stalingrad was considered here today to have dealt a fatal blow to the pre-war theories of Gen. Giuilio Douhet that victory can be achieved by air raids alone.

Maj. Gen. of Aviation N. Zhuravlev wrote in Red Star that Stalingrad had been subjected to bombings equivalent to the effect of 9,000 planes—three times the number prescribed by the Italian authority for bringing a city to its knees.

"When a skillful and stubborn resistance is developed in the air as well as on land, even superior air forces of the enemy cannot decide the result of a war or the result of a separate combat," General Zhuravlev wrote.

"The proof of this is Stalingrad."

## New Guinea:

### Seaplane Tender Crippled by Allies

According to advices from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia, Allied medium bombers scored two direct hits on the seaplane tender attacked off New Britain. When last seen the ship was motionless and apparently badly crippled, an announcement said.

Pilots participating in the attack reported that 12 planes were visible on the upper deck of the tender and observers believed the craft might have been engaged in carrying planes to outlying Japanese bases—perhaps in the Solomons or in New Guinea, where enemy troops have been suffering from an acute lack of air support.

The tender was escorted by a destroyer, but the United Nations' airmen apparently ignored it in order to concentrate on the larger vessel.

Other United Nations bombers, escorted by fighters, carried out another attack on Japanese overland supply lines in New Guinea between Kokoda and the coastal base of Buna.

"Supplies and enemy installations along the track were bombed and strafed, starting fires," a communiqué said. "Barges on the beach were machine-gunned."

No new developments were reported on the New Guinea land front, where United Nations' forces now control the gap in the Owen Stanley mountains through which the Japanese retreated last week following the collapse of their drive on Port Moresby.

United Nations advance elements were said to be maintaining contact with the Japanese but there were no reports of further fighting.

The Japanese supply problems in this theater apparently have been greatly complicated by continuing aerial attacks upon their bases, such as the two latest assaults on Rabaul. A total of 100 tons of bombs were dropped in those attacks, which were said to have left Rabaul a smouldering mass of ruins and s enemy troops scurrying to the

## Sinkings:

### Five Allied Freighters Western Atlantic Toll

Five United Nations cargo ships were added last week to the announced number of Allied and neutral merchantmen sunk in the Western Atlantic since the assault on Pearl Harbor, bringing to 487 the unofficial Associated Press count.

The Axis claimed yesterday that German and Italian submarines sank the British liner Oronsay (20,043 tons), the British steamer Duchess of Atholl (20,119), and the Orcades (23,456), and severely damaged the Nea Hellas (17,000), formerly the Tuscania.

The report was unconfirmed along with another Oct. 9 that German U-boats sank 10 ships in South African waters.

Western Atlantic sinkings announced last week included two American ships, two British, and one Norwegian.

However, reports of increased U-boat activity between Trinidad and the Western African bulge appeared to presage new and more vicious Axis assaults against United Nations' shipping.

Announcements from a United Nations base in West Africa disclosed that a few small enemy undersea craft, deserting the United Nations' warship-patrolled North Atlantic, were striking renewed blows against Allied West African shipping in the Dakar-Freetown areas.

### Dakar-Freetown Shipping Menaced

In addition to the five merchantmen reported sunk, the United States Navy announced last week the loss of the 1,827-ton Coast Guard Cutter Muskeget while on anti-submarine duty in the Atlantic. Third of its type lost, the vessel carried about 100 officers and men.

Sinking of an American coastwise tanker by a Japanese submarine in the Pacific also was reported, the announcement raising to 10 the number of disclosed Pacific Coast ship losses since the attack on Pearl Harbor.

The British Admiralty announced in London that a quartet of little Norwegian corvettes and a British destroyer that led them have seriously damaged four Axis submarines and shelled several others in a 48-hour battle in the Atlantic.

Meanwhile, in Moscow a Soviet communiqué said the Russian fleet had sunk five German transport ships, totaling 16,000 tons, in the Baltic Sea.

## Mediterranean:

### Day and Night Raids On Supply Routes

American and British fliers are hammering by day and night at Axis supply routes and depots. At no time in the past three years, according to Cairo dispatches, have the people of the Nile Delta seen so many United Nations planes flying to and from enemy territory.

American heavy-bomber pilots who ranged hundreds of miles over the Mediterranean and even into the backyard of Europe can bear witness to the fact that large quantities of equipment and supplies intended for the Axis armies in Egypt now are at the bottom of the sea.

Those supplies which are set ashore at Tobruk and Bengasi are the targets of almost continuous attack by United States and British medium bombers, while the coastal road over which they must be trucked to the fighting front are subjected to frequent strafing by fighter planes.

Typical of these assaults was a raid by four-motored United States bombers on Bengasi Oct. 11 and an attack by Australian heavy bombers on the intermediate supply base of Tymbaki, Crete.

DNB official German news agency, said German bombers carried out low level attacks on a British truck concentration and tanks in readiness on the El Alamein Front in the Egyptian desert.

At noon, it was said, British anti-aircraft positions and tank columns south of El Ruweisat were targets of the German Air Force.

### U. S. Gunners Down Defending Planes

By bringing down three German planes over the Mediterranean, American gunners destroyed one-third of the attacking force of land-based German aircraft which rose to defend the Axis freighters off Crete.

The vessels were estimated at 8,000 tons each. One of the heaviest bombs carried landed squarely on the stern of the first ship and when it was last seen it appeared to be sinking, returning fliers reported.

The second freighter, trailing the first by 500 yards, was hit by smaller bombs.

British bombers, meanwhile, were credited with scoring a direct heavy-bomb hit on an enemy destroyer by night in the Eastern Mediterranean, and two near misses on another.

# Roosevelt Says Allied Goal Liberty for All Oppressed

*Continued from Page 1*

Willkie's leadership in these words:

"Wendell Willkie has made himself a world figure in three weeks. That is a sign of how much room there is at the top."

**Curious Position**

"This is a curious position. History may call him the first United Nations statesman; a man without power in any country, who has suddenly developed enormous power in all free countries.

"He has spoken in each country as if he lived in it. Is that bad? Another week of it and he will be the unofficial President of the United Nations.

"How odd that the last Presidential candidate of the Republican Party in the United States should become the man to head up all these forces simultaneously. That is what is happening.

"It is interesting that ultra-isolationist newspapers in America have, instinctively, become the first to sense this development; they have leaped on Mr. Willkie with extraordinary hatred; they are trying desperately, pathetically, to make him appear a comic figure. They know. They get it. They know that the thing he might bring back with him is world unity."

President Roosevelt's reaffirmation today that the foremost Allied peace aim is "liberty and liberation" is the first official response to Mr. Willkie's statement from Chungking in which he soberly warned that doubt of the readiness of the leading democracies to stand up and be counted upon for the freedom of others after the war is over is killing enthusiastic participation in many of the countries he visited.

"We must," he said, "organize to our side not simply the sympathies but also the active, aggressive, offensive spirit of nearly three fourths of the people of the world who live in South America, Africa, Eastern Europe and Asia. We have not done this and at present we are not doing this."

The judgment in Washington today is that if Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie do not undertake this task together, they will undertake it separately.

**President's Statement**

The President's Columbus Day statement is one small step in that direction. It read as follows:

It is 450 years since Christopher Columbus first saw the new Western World off his bow. He and his followers found a great expanse where new beginnings could be made, where men could steer their courses free of the fetters of tyranny and the encompassment of outworn institutions. In the wake of his courageous and unprecedented voyage there came to the Americas the seeking people of many countries—people who sought liberty, democracy, religious tolerance, the fuller life.

This was the American experiment, a bold experiment and successful. Our immigrant ancestors, yours and mine, made it successful.

But now the free nations we created on two continents, the very liberties we made law, are endangered by destructive forces from without. We are in the midst of mankind's greatest war, a war to determine whether the march of progress shall proceed or be halted by the totality of conquest.

Our cause is not only liberty for ourselves but liberation for others. An American victory will be a United Nations victory and a victory for oppressed and enslaved people everywhere. I like to remember on this significant anniversary the words of a contemporary poet:

"Columbus found a world and had no chart, save one that faith deciphered in the skies."

We have the faith; deeds will implement it.

The White House said the statement was from the works of George Santyanna.

# Good News for China

Associated Press

**Special Rights on Way Out**

**The State Department at Washington on Oct. 9 informed the new Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Wei Tao-ming (above), that the United States is prepared to negotiate a treaty providing for the immediate relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China. Dr. Wei is pictured at his first press conference in Washington, Oct. 8.**

# British Good Will Shaken by Life's Letter

**By Mallory Browne**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Oct. 12—British officials are calling the attention of the United States Government to an article in Life magazine entitled "Open letter to the people of England," attacking Britain's policy in the war.

Although only a few British papers played up the article in a sensational manner, it has nevertheless received considerable attention. The entire press today gives prominence to Dorothy Thompson's radiocast reply, as well as to answers radioed back to the United States over the week end by Edwin C. Murrow of Columbia Broadcasting System and other American commentators.

"No one here takes seriously what was originally believed to be an implied threat of a separate peace, and denial by the author of the letter of any such intention has been recorded," Mr. Murrow declared.

**Source of Ill Will**

"Nevertheless the letter is considered an example of loose talk calculated to give aid and comfort to our enemies and even though it has received no undue attention in the well-disciplined British press, it has created resentment and ill will that can only bring pleasure to the Propaganda Minister in Berlin."

The letter, according to Bob Trout, another American radio commentator, talked a good deal about principles, "but what people in occupied Europe know is that Britain went to war because of principles.

"Britain did not wait to be attacked, and that is why on the tortured continent of Europe, the name of Britain is highly respected."

In official quarters here it is understood that Henry R. Luce, who is combined editor of Life, Time, and Fortune magazines, has no claim to speak for the American people as a whole, but certain seriousness is attached to the article because of its publication in a magazine with such large circulation. It is suggested that the Editor of Life be asked to publish a British reply.

**Agreement on Strategy**

On the basis of extracts published here, the gist of the Life attack appears to be that Britain is fighting principally to hold the Empire together.

If the Life argument is an allusion to a failure to open a second front on the Continent, and to the fact that so much British military strength has been concentrated in the Middle East instead, the answer is that American political and military leaders concurred in the strategic decisions on both these points.

The Times of London dispatch from Washington this week end quoted Mr. Luce's magazine Fortune as saying in this connection: "The sulit — send arms abroad, keep arms for our own forces—didn't narrow. It became one of the points at issue between the Army and the Lend-Lease Administration, with the Army insisting on United States safety requirements. It has become today perhaps the most important single issue of grand strategy.

"Isolation no longer, of course, involves keeping out of war; but in effect it does involve keping away from the Allies and keeping arms and supplies of our own army."

**Two Different Concepts**

Discussing this American controversity, the Sunday Observer says that the underlying choice is between two basically different strategic concepts. One of these would concentrate by far the greater part of America's war production effort on the equipping of a vast American army of 9,000,000 or 10,000,000 as yet largely inexistent and which could hardly be recruited and trained and transported overseas for another year or two at the very earliest.

The other strategic concept starts from the assumption that ultimate victory for the United Nations is best assured by a maximum effort now on each of the various existing war fronts, where so far Britain, Russia, and China have been doing most of the fighting.

The article concludes that the time has come when an agreed grand strategy is indispensable to victory and urges as a first step toward this the establishment of a unified supreme command between the United States and Britain.

**An Answer to Charge**

One answer to Life's charges of imperialism leveled against Britain is the action which has just been taken jointly with Washington in announcing readiness to abandon extraterritorial rights and privileges in China.

Negotiations have already begun in London and are expected to lead to the early conclusion of a temporary treaty between the British and the Chinese, and this temporary agreement is to be amplified after the war by a permanent accord.

The far-reaching importance of this step is emphasized in a leading article in The Times, of London, which states that the decision to abandon extraterritoriality "is a token of acceptance of the doctrine recently proclaimed by (Vice-President Henry A.) Wallace that 'there can be no privileged peoples.'"

This editorial was written before extracts from the Life article had appeared over here; but it constitutes an effective answer to the charges. For it is representative of the views held by a great majority of thinking people here.

### Aid to Russia

*By the Associated Press*

London

On the ground that no further statement is called at the present time, Prime Minister Churchill has declined to elaborate on the views he already has expressed on the subject of aid to Russia.

Replying to a series of questions submitted to Prime Minister in writing by the Associated Press Bureau here, J. M. Martin, the Premier's secretary, called attention to the statement which Mr. Churchill made in the House of Commons Oct. 6 in which he declined to discuss the Aid-to-Russia issue on the basis of the Stalin letter, hinting that his reticence was based on a desire to avoid tipping the Allied hand to the Germans.

# Churchill Sees Hitler Beset By Fear and Nearer His Doom

*Continued from Page 1*

safe arrivals of United States troops in the British Isles."

Speaking in the presence of United States Ambassador John G. Winant, Mr. Churchill said, "We have reached a stern and somber moment in the war," but asserted "the country is pulling together better now than ever before in its history."

But he added that, "We must preserve and refine our sense of proportion. We must strive to combine the virtues of wisdom and daring. We must move forward togethe runited and inexorable.

"Thus with God's blessing the hopes which we are now justified in feeling will not fade or wither. The light is broadening on track and the light is brighter, too, . . . "

Making his speech a reply to recent utterances by German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring and Hitler, the Prime Minister asserted:

"There is one note which rings through all those speeches . . . a dull, low, whining note of fear and a different note from that heard when Britain stood alone."

"The most striking and curious part of Hitler's speech was his complaint that no one pays sufficient attention to his victories," Mr. Churchill continued. "It strikes a chill into his marrow, because in his heart he knows that with all his tremendous victories and vast conquests his fortunes have declined."

"It was apparent to me," he went on, "that this bad man saw quite clearly the shadow of slowly and remorselessly approaching doom . . ."

**Hitler Driven by Fear**

"Fear," he added, "is also the motive which inspires Hitler's latest outrage."

Mr. Churchill said that Norway, Denmark, Belgium, and France "all are seething with the spirit of revolt and revolution" and that commando raids "inspire the author of so many crimes and miseries with a lively anxiety."

"In his fear and spite, Hitler turns upon prisoners of war who are in his camps and in his power," Mr. Churchill asserted. "Just as he takes innocent hostages from his prisons in Norway, Belgium, Holland, and France to shoot them in the hope of breaking the spirit of their countrymen, so in the flattest breach of the few conventions which still hold across the lines of the World War he vents his cruel fear and anger upon prisoners of war and casts them into chains.

"The heroic defense of Stalingrad; the fact that the splendid Russian armies everywhere are intact, unbeaten, unbroken—nay are counterattacking with amazing energy along the whole front from Leningrad to the Caucasus Mountains; the fearful losses suffered by the German troops; the near approach of another Russian winter—all these grim facts which cannot be concealed cast their freezing shadow upon the German people, already wincing under the repeated and increasing impact of British bombing.

"They turn a stony gaze upon the leader who brought all this upon them and dumbly—for they dare not speak aloud—they put the terrible question, "Why did you go there? Why did you invade Russia?'

"Already Field Marshal Göring has made haste to point out that this decision was Hitler's alone, that Hitler alone conducts the war and the generals of the German Army are only assistants who carry out his orders.

**Promotion for Himmler**

"Already Himmler, the police butcher, has been decorated, honored and promoted in token not only of the importance of his work in shooting and hanging thousands of Russian prisoners of war and torturing Poles, Czechoslovaks, Yugoslavs and Greeks, but of the increasing need for his devilish arts in the homeland of Germany itself.

"Evidently in such a plight it would be natural for Hitler to raise a stir in some quarters and what could be more attractive to such a being than to mishandle captives who are powerless in his hands?

"There are other matters which should cause Hitler and his guilty but somewhat ridiculous confederate Mussolini to ask themselves uncomfortable questions."

Declaring that "tens of thousands have been murdered in cold blood" in Russia, Poland, and Yugoslavia, Mr. Churchill said the Germans had executed at least 200 in Eastern and Central Europe for every one in the West.

At that point he gave his assurance of "no weakness" in British reprisals for chainings by the Germans of 1,376 British and Canadian prisoners taken in the Aug. 19 raid on Dieppe. The British counter-measures already have started with the shackling of German prisoners in Britain and Canada.

**Sees Another Reason**

Another reason for Nazi maltreatment of prisoners, the Prime Minister said, was Hitler's wish to "divert men's eyes from evident failure so far—I always say so far—on his second vast campaign against Russia."

"I have always expected that this war would become worse in severity as the guilty Nazis feel the ring of doom remorsely closing in upon them. Here in the west we have seen many savage bestial acts but nothing that has happened in the west so far can compare with wholesale massacres, not only of soldiers but civilians and women and children, which have characterized Hitler's invasion of Russia."

Mr. Churchill declared that "in the first day Hitle rentered Kiev, he shot 54,000 persons."

"I say to show weakness of any kind toward such a man as Hitler is only to encourage him to further atrocities and you may be assured no weakness will be shown," Mr. Churchill declared.

Mentioning other matters which probably trouble Hitler and "his somewhat ridiculous confederate, Mussolini," Mr. Churchill gave a thumbnail review of growing Allied power and declared that "the Australians with their American allies have made a good advance in New Guinea."

"These are solid and remarkable facts," he added.

### Supply Mission Director Named

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Gen. Sir Walter King Venning, who retired recently as Quartermaster General of the British Army, has been named new Director General of the British Supply Mission in Washington, it was announced today.

He succeeds Edward P. Taylor, Canadian industrialist, who resigned the Washington post and is returning to Canada in a supply post.

The Supply Ministry also announced the appointment of J. C. Patteson as its Canadian representative. He is former European representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway and has been with the Supply Ministry here for two years as Director of General Supply Service.


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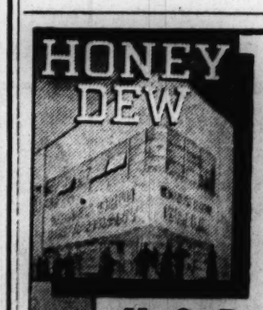

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# German Farmers Apprehensive Over Nazi Slave Labor Policy

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LISBON, Oct. 12—German agricultural circles are growing increasingly apprehensive over the Nazi policy of importing slave labor to work on the Reich's farms.

According to information coming out of Germany the use of foreign workers and war prisoners on German farmland was instigated chiefly by the German industrialists rather than by the military command. The farmers are said to fear that the industrialists plan to continue the use of cheap labor as a permanent postwar policy.

Prior to the war German agriculture was three times as costly as farming in other European countries.

**Unpopular**

The importation of slave farm labor is also said to be extremely unpopular with Nazi idealists and theoreticians of the "Blood and Soil" school who believed that the National Socialist revolution would increase the dignity of farm work and thus anchor the German farmer to the soil.

Instead, they say, the very opposite of this is taking place.

In a recent article in the Nazi Party organ, Völkischer Beobachter, a spokesman for the peasants, Edwin Erich Dwinger, declares that replacements of highly-paid German farm labor by slave help has brought about a sharp decline in the morale of rural populations.

**German Driven to Factory**

"The undeniable consciousness that his farm workers have sunk to second rate work for which foreign workers are collected because it is not good enough for his own workers," Herr Dwinger wrote, "embitters the very heart of the German farmer and robs him of his best strength. Is the German farm lad who grows up with Polish farm hands still a German farm lad?

"Because those eternal materialists, the industrialists, want and need cheap labor," Herr Dwinger added, "the German farmer will be driven to the factory."

The peasant writer demanded to know why foreign workers weren't being assigned to the factories instead of the farms.

Herr Dwinger declared that peasant circles were beginning to realize that the Reichsnährstand, created by the Nazis in 1933, was in reality an instrument of big industry for controlling and squeezing the peasant instead of "liberating him from the golden chains of capitalism," as pretended.

**Pocket Money**

Complaining of constantly increased land taxes plus dues to Reichsnährstand, Herr Dwinger wrote "Let one to believe that the peasant can have as much pocket money as every farm hand on his farm . . . the middle-sized peasant works today for half the pay of his farm hand, his wife for one quarter of the pay of a servant girl, little more is left though sweat of generations is in the farm which supplies a living for half a dozen others.

"I must speak of the German peasant woman. How can we expect her to fret with the slovenness of Southeastern peoples when she is overworked even with German farm hands? And here we must speak up quite pitilessly and openly; the German peasant women are being worked to death. They get old before their time standing between the choice of devoting their time to the farm until the last hour and of renouncing the highest happiness of having children or of having children with the fear that they will be an added burden that will ruin the farm."

**Gloomy Prospects**

Herr Dwinger closed the article with gloomy prospects for the future. German farm children, he said, continue to desert farms for city despite Nazi propaganda, and big industry threatens to desert the "Blood and Soil" protectionist policy to follow the liberal principle that agriculture of all industrial states does not pay and that they must, without scruples, buy food where it is cheapest.

"German agriculture would be forced to produce more expensively. We could never compete with the mechanized grain factories of America or the cheap living standard in Southeastern Europe," he said. The tremendous possibilities of colonization of conquered border territories is useless, for even in peacetime Germany agriculture suffered a labor shortage and "who of our young peasants will want to settle in the East when he had known nothing but poverty on his own farm."

# American Eagles With Double Wings

Associated Press

**Aviators Transferred From Royal Air Force**

Eagles with double wings are these members of the American Eagle Squadron after being transferred from the RAF, with which they had been operating, to the United States Army Air Corps at a base in England. Left to right: Maj. G. A. Daymond of Burbank, Calif.; Maj. C. W. McColpin of Buffalo, N. Y., and Maj. W. J. Daley of Amarillo, Texas. They now wear both American and British wings on their uniforms.

# Moscow Reports Quisling Takes Over Norway Police

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Moscow Radio broadcast reports from Oslo today that Jonas Lie had been dismissed as Norwegian Chief of Police and that Maj. Vidkun Quisling had taken personal charge of the civil police.

The Germans, meanwhile, lifted a state of civil emergency imposed on the important Trondheim coastal region last Tuesday. Thirty-four persons were said to have been executed there as saboteurs or hostages during the period of strict control.

Norwegian circles in London said Quisling sources in Stockholm have issued a statement that:

"The state of civil emergency affected a large number of people who had nothing to do with the acts committed. Authorities desire that these people shall not be hit harder than is absolutely necessary for the security of the people."

Norwegian circles here predicted that the Norwegians would react with continued outbreaks against Nazi overlordship.

Far from stamping out rebellion, these circles said, the strong measures taken by the Germans probably will serve to provoke new outbreaks.

"Undoubtedly," one source who must remain anonymous declared, "the Germans have aroused some of the Norwegians in the Trondheim area who have been passive heretofore."

Actually, it was said, the lifting of the state of emergency will mean little because of the normal restraints imposed on the Norwegian population by occupation authorities.

Radio reports from Oslo announcing the lifting of the emergency did not disclose what action the Germans had taken with respect to the 1,000 or more Norwegians they were reported to have arrested during the past few days.

# Nazi 'Hate' Drive Seen in Tying Prisoners

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Britons looked forward today to the next sitting of the House of Commons for a possible development in the British-German controversy over the shackling of war prisoners and some well-informed quarters hinted at a "surprise turn."

The British War Cabinet, it was reported, reviewed the developments in the incident over the week end and any new development probably would be disclosed in the next session of Commons.

Meanwhile 1,376 German prisoners in Britain and Canada were fettered and at least 1,376 British prisoners in Germany were under shackles today. The Germans had threatened to triple the number of shackled British prisoners if the British retaliated by shackling German prisoners.

The British and Canadian retaliation came Saturday, two days after the Germans had put British troops captured at Dieppe in fetters.

A number of Members of Parliament, however, were reported opposed to any further British attempt to match the Germans if the Germans carried out their threat to shackle more prisoners. The Germans said they had shackled the original 1,376 as retaliation for the fettering of German prisoners during British raids at Dieppe and the channel island of Sark.

**"Hate Campaign" Charged**

Some sources who would not permit the use of their names charged that the German action was taken to work up a "hate campaign" against Britain which would give Germany the excuse for putting British prisoners to work and to upset the morale of British Commandos.

The Australian Government, replying to a cable from Britain, sent its views on the chaining controversy to the British Government today.

In a statement Oct. 10 concerning the German charge that German prisonrs taken at Dieppe were shackled, the London Government declared:

"In the Dieppe raid the order was issued without authority to the effect that, wherever possible the hands of prisoners of war will be bound so that they cannot destroy their papers.

"On the complaint of the German Government the War Office at once, before there had been time to make inquiry, issued a statement that if any such order had been issued it would be countermanded because they considered that such an order might be held to imply that, irrespective of circumstances, the hands of prisoners of war should be bound.

"On inquiries being made, no evidence was found that any of the prisoners brought back from Dieppe had their hands tied. But the existence of the order came to light and it was countermanded.

"The raid on Sark was carried out by a party of 10 officers and men.

**Precautions Necessary**

"Seven of the party captured five Germans. The hands of the Germans were tied in order that their arms might be linked with the captors."

"No orders, written or otherwise, had been issued, but the prisoners had to be taken past German-occupied barracks on the way to the boats and precautions therefore were necessary. In spite of the precautions, four of the five Germans broke away shouting and had to be shot to prevent them from raising an alarm.

"The Geneva Convention contains no statement about the tying of the hands of prisoners but prescribes humane treatment. The question at issue, therefore, is what constitutes humane treatment?

"Clearly this differs according to circumstances. There is a wide difference between what is appropriate to prisoners in safe custody and prisoners in the course of battle.

"It will be observed that the actions complained of by the German Government relate to action in the course of battle.

"The German Government have, however, themselves taken action to tie the hands of prisoners of war in their custody and far removed from the battlefield as an act of reprisal. Acts of reprisal against prisoners of war are specifically forbidden by the Geneva Convention."

## Handcuffs Donated By American Police

*By the Associated Press*

Pittsburgh, Oct. 12

Police Superintendent Harvey J. Scott announces that nearly 200 Pittsburgh police officers have donated their personally purchased handcuffs to the Government for "probable use in shackling Axis prisoners."

Mr. Scott said he made a personal appeal for the donations after receiving an "urgent request for the Quartermaster's Office in Washington." He added that the request said the handcuffs would be used on Axis prisoners "but did not specifically say German war prisoners in Canada."

# Administrative Accord Sought For Syria and Madagascar

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Oct. 12—Discussions are under way in London in an effort to adjust the differing views held by the British Government and Fighting French leader Gen. Charles de Gaulle on the administration of Syria and Madagascar.

Since General de Gaulle's return from his recent trip to the Middle East, new questions connected with the Syrian administration require attention. Furthermore, since British and South African forces extended their occupation to include virtually the whole of Madagascar, the question of whether the Fighting French movement is to share in the civil administration of the island has arisen.

The Fighting French naturally feel it would be only logical for them to take over at least a large share of administrative responsibility in Madagascar. On the other hand, it is argued difficulties are likely to develop if French personnel now on the island failed to rally to the de Gaulle side.

One compromise proposal that has been advanced here is that part of Madagascar might be left under the present French civil administration, while the other part is placed under Fighting French representatives. There are, however, obvious objections to this, both from the necessity of unity of administration in military matters and from the necessity of avoiding any possible friction between the French themselves.

The British Government is believed to take the attitude that the question of the Madagascar civil administration is, after all, of only secondary importance since the occupation is essentially a preventive military one and of course only temporary.

The Fighting French on the other hand feel the issue is of considerable importance as Madagascar, which is actually larger than France itself, would represent a significant addition to territories which have rallied to General de Gaulle.

Syrian difficulties arise largely out of the fact that Syria occupies a key position in the Middle East war area, especially in view of the German threat developing in the Caucasus. After its occupation by the British, the Syrian administration was turned over to the Fighting French, and complications inherent in such a change-over of mandated peoples in wartime have been fairly acute.

Both sides are anxious to reach a satisfactory solution, and it is understood discussions are progressing toward a compromise, with both sides making some concessions.

# Laval Names Metal Workers To Fulfill Duty—to Germany

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MARSEILLE, France, Oct. 12—Active co-operation with Germany on the labor front has led the Vichy Government to take energetic measures to speed up the recruiting of specialized metal workers for Germany.

According to figures given by Jean Bichelonne, Secretary of State for Industrial Production, in a recent press interview, the agreement between Chief of Government Pierre Laval and Heinrich Sauckel, Nazi labor director, last spring was for 150,000 metal workers for Germany in exchange for 50,000 French agricultural prisoners of war. During June, July, and August, 17,000 such specialists left for Germany. Now M. Bichelonne states, "It is necessary to find 134,000 such specialized workers to go to Germany."

To get them, it has been decided to "designate" among French metal workers after a nation-wide survey whole groups, including superintendents and engineers, and by this "personal selection" to establish a situation in which refusal to go would amount to a failure to fulfill a national duty, comparable to the failure of a citizen to do his military duty.

After going into details of the measures taken to enroll the groups designed to work in Germany and giving the list of workers who because of previous services to the country—notably at the front or for other reasons—are to be considered as exempt from duty on this labor front, M. Bichelonne calls attention to the new law obliging every Frenchman to work for the country. M. Bichelonne then drew this conclusion: "The sense of this obligation is an appeal to the citizen's honor. The country as a whole designates him to do a certain job. If he does not obey, his name will be transmitted to the Government, which will not fail to take action over this failure to duty; for the Frenchman failing in his duty must understand he has failed to live up to the laws of the community.

This method of "designation" and "personal selection," the significance of which hardly needs to be emphasized, is expected to produce the number of metal workers M. Laval agreed to send to Germany.

# Belgian Foresees Nazi Collapse

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Germany is on the verge of collapse on the military and home fronts, Antoine Delfosse, Minister of Justice and Information of the Belgian Government in Exile, declared in a statement released early today.

"We are in 1918," Mr. Delfosse said. "The only point is how long her (Germany's) final struggle will last."

The Minister recently escaped to Britain from German-occupied Belgium.

Mr. Delfosse said that Belgians have "the leisure to notice evident signs of slow German disintegrations which are the precursors of the final debacle.

"The German soldier, formerly so smart and alert, is dull and dejected and complains openly about the unexpected length of the war, the end of which he cannot see. . . . Germany is on the eve of collapse."

The Minister said that except on the coast only "old and tired" soldiers are in Belgium and their material is "much reduced in quantity and worn out."

Streams of civilians being evacuated from Cologne and other German cities which have been recent targets of Allied bombers are entering Belgium, Mr. Delfosse recounted.

He added that German soldiers on leave from the Russian front have a real terror at being sent back, and that desertions are increasing.

The attitude of Belgium's captive King Leopold is "irreproachable," the Minister declared, and 95 per cent of the Belgians have a "fierce, implacable hatred of the Boches," and are waiting and preparing for Germany's downfall.

King Leopold, a "prisoner in his Laeken chateau, has refused in spite of repeated pressure from the enemy to lend himself to any political action," Mr. Delfosse said.

"His attitude is strongly approved by the nation, whose people regard it as a mute protest and steady determination not to bend before a fait accompli," he continued. "There is no doubt that Belgium remains loyally attached to the sovereign who was ready to share her misfortune."

Mr. Delfosse said the German soldier "longs to go back home and he longs for peace even if it would not mark a realization of his old dream of world hegemony."

# Conscientious Objectors Listed

(By Religious News Service)

CHICAGO—A total of 4,700 conscientious objectors are now serving in the 58 Civilian Public Service camps throughout the United States, Paul Comley French, Executive Secretary of the National Service Board for Religious Objectors, declared here at a meeting of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, national organization of religious pacifists.

Commenting on the "general speed-up" of the Selective Service program, Mr. French stated that during the past 35 days, 951 men have been assigned to C. P. S. camps.

Racial discrimination in C. P. S. camps was deplored by A. J. Muste, co-secretary of the Fellowship, who reported on an anti-discrimination resolution adopted at the recent annual meeting of the national council of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

If Congress passes a woman's draft bill, the delegates were told, the Fellowship plans to poll its women members, as it did the male members in 1940, as to how many will refuse to accept assignment to defense projects on conscientious grounds.

## Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

**Australia**

**Victoria**

Melbourne (First Church): Melbourne Town Hall, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 22.

**Canada**

**Alberta**

Medicine Hat: Astra Theater, 3.30 p. m., Oct 18.

**British Columbia**

Nelson: Capitol Theater, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.
Victoria: Royal Victoria Theater, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

**England**

**Lancashire**

Manchester (First Church): The Church Edifice, Daisy Bank Road, Victoria Park, 3 p. m., Dec. 5.

**London**

London (Second Church): Church Building, 108 Palace Gardens Terrace, W. 8, 3.15 p. m., Dec. 5.

**United States**

**Arkansas**

Fayetteville: Church Edifice, Lafayette and Forrest Avenues, 8.15 p. m., Oct. 20.

**California**

Anaheim: Anaheim Union High School Auditorium, 811 West Center Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 18.
Bakersfield: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.
Burbank: Woman's Club, 705 East Olive Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.
Culver City (Fourteenth Church, Los Angeles): City Hall of Culver City, 9770 Culver Boulevard, 3 p. m., Oct. 18.
Hanford: High School Auditorium, Grangeville Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.
Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.
Los Angeles (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 1206 North Figueroa Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.
Los Angeles (Seventeenth Church): Church Edifice, 1234 North Hayworth Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Los Angeles (auspices Thirty-first Church): Thirteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 1780 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.
Modesto: Hotel Modesto Auditorium, Eleventh and H Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
Oakland (First Church): Church Edifice, 1701 Franklin Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
Oakland (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1642 Fruitvale Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.
Riverside: Church Edifice, Sixth and Lemon Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.
San Francisco (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 300 Funston Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.
San Jose: Scottish Rite Temple, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 18.
Santa Barbara: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Oct. 18.
Santa Rosa: Junior College Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.
South Gate: Vogus Theater, 9328 Long Beach Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., Oct. 20.

**Connecticut**

Middletown: Middletown High School Auditorium, 251 Court Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.

**District of Columbia**

Washington (auspices Churches and Societies): Constitution Hall, Eighteenth, C, and D Streets, N.W., 3:30 p. m., Oct. 18.

**Illinois**

Alton: Alton High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 18.
Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, 3700 Pine Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.
Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
Decatur: Masonic Temple, William and Church Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.
East St. Louis: East St. Louis High School Auditorium, Tenth and Ohio Avenues, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.
Evanston (Second Church): Haven School Auditorium, Prairie Avenue and Lincoln Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.
Glen Ellyn: Glenbard High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 18.
Mt. Vernon: Mt. Vernon Township High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 18.
Urbana: Urbana High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

**Indiana**

Plymouth: Auditorium, Lincoln High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.
Richmond: Goddard Auditorium, Earlham College, 3 p. m., Oct. 18.

**Iowa**

Sioux City: Church Edifice, Tenth and Jackson Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.
Webster City: Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22.

**Kansas**

Neodesha: Church Edifice, Fifth and Indiana Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

**Kentucky**

Louisville (Second Church): Louisville Memorial Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 20.

**Maine**

Rockland: Church Edifice, Cedar and Brewster Streets, 3 p. m., Oct. 18

**Massachusetts**

Boston (Third Church): First Congregational Church, Webster Square, Hyde Park, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
Braintree: Braintree Town Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.
Framingham: Dennison Memorial Hall, Concord Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.
Longmeadow: Community House, Longmeadow Green, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.
Northampton: First Congregational Church, Main and Center Streets, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 18.
Pittsfield: Pittsfield High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 19.
Quincy: Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.
Waltham: Church of Our Saviour, Universalist, 761 Main Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

**Michigan**

Bay City: Central High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.
Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.
Marshall: Marshall High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.
Midland: Midland High School Auditorium, Rodd and Reardon Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

**Missouri**

Columbia: Tiger Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
Joplin (First Church): Senior High School Auditorium, Eighth and Wall Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22.
Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Street and Forest Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.
Kansas City (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Wornall Road and Sixty-sixth Street Terrace, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.
Kirkwood: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

**Nebraska**

Exeter: Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 18.

**New Hampshire**

Littleton: Church Auditorium, Main and Pleasant Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.
Portsmouth: Junior High School Auditorium, Parrott Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

**New Jersey**

Paterson (First Church): Public School No. 13, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22.
Trenton: Church Edifice, West State and Richey Place, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 19.

**New York**

Albany: Trinity Methodist Church, Lark and Lancaster Streets, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 18.
Jamaica: Church Building, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 19.
New York (Eighth Church): Loew's Theater, 188 East Seventy-second Street, 10 a. m., Oct. 24.
Olean: High School Auditorium, West Sullivan Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
Pelham: Pelham Memorial High School Auditorium, Colonial and Corlies Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

**Pennsylvania**

Lansdale: Lansdale Theater, East Main Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 18.
Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

**Washington**

Edmonds: Edmonds High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

**West Virginia**

Clarksburg: Central Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 20.
Wheeling: Virginia Theater, Twelfth Street, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 18.

**Wisconsin**

Baraboo: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 18.
Beloit: Church Edifice, 505 Bluff Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 20.
Jefferson: Elementary School, 900 Fifth Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 19.
Milwaukee (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, East Kenwood Boulevard at North Downer Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

## Christian Science Services on Radio

**New England**

**Massachusetts**

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m.—WHDH, 1510kc, Oct. 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29; Dec. 6, 20. 10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Nov. 1; Dec. 6. 7:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Nov. 1; Dec. 6.

**Eastern States**

**Georgia**

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1468kc, on Oct. 18; Nov. 1, 15; Dec. 6, 20.

**New York**

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Oct. 18; Nov. 1, 15.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1460kc, on Oct. 18; Nov. 1, 15; Dec. 6, 20.

**North Carolina**

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Nov. 8.

**Central States**

**Ohio**

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Oct. 18; Nov. 1, 15; Dec. 6, 20.

**Pacific Coast**

**California**

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, Oct. 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29; Dec. 6, 20.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, Nov. 1; Dec. 6.

**Washington**

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, Oct. 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29; Dec. 6, 20.

**Canada**

**Ontario**

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Oct. 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29; Dec. 13, 27.

**Territories**

**Hawaii**

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 990kc, Oct. 18; Nov. 15; Dec. 20.


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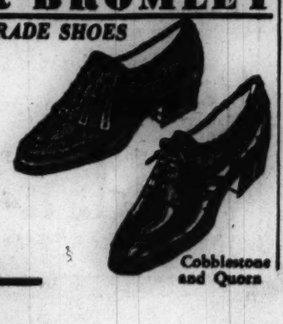
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# Henderson Asks the Women To Check Bills for 'Ceilings'

By Mary Hornaday
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—Want to help the Government keep food prices down?

This is the way Administrator Leon Henderson of the Office of Price Administration says to do it:

Sit down with pencil and paper and check back over your grocery bills and sales receipts for Sept. 28 to Oct. 2 to find out prices asked for certain foods during that period. Store advertisements and circulars will be a help.

Also watch quality and quantity. If cornmeal came in a 1½-pound package on Sept. 28, you should get the same weight for the same price in the future. If grade "A" eggs sold for a certain price, make sure you are not receiving a lower grade for that price. Write down as many facts as possible on the size, weight and quality of foods since this makes a difference in the ceiling.

Once the list is complete take it with you when you go marketing.

"The wise housewife—the one who wants to keep within the family budget now and later," says Mr. Henderson, "will refuse to pay more than the ceiling price for anything."

If you think that an item is being sold above the ceiling, talk it over with the storekeeper. If you still aren't satisfied, report the situation to your local War Price and Rationing Board. If you want to proceed still further, you have the right, under the Price Control Law, to sue in a local court for three times the amount of the overcharge or $50, whichever is higher, plus attorney's fees and court costs.

**Avoid "Haggling Nuisance"**

Mr. Henderson's advice is significant since it marks the first official recognition by OPA that "most of the responsibility for keeping prices down rests with the women of the family."

In the early days of price control, Mr. Henderson was inclined to favor professional price checkers over housewives as enforcement agents. He expressed concern lest women not understanding all the ramifications of the complicated Price Law might become haggling nuisances to grocers, striving to observe ceilings.

Previously only about 60 per cent of food prices were covered by price ceilings. Now the proportion has been increased to 90 per cent, simplifying the housewife's job, Mr. Henderson pointed out. Also, it was difficult under the first ceilings for a housewife to remember in May what she had paid in March. To compile a list of prices paid during the five-day period, Sept. 28 through Oct. 2, is not so difficult.

**Consumer's Job in Rubber**

At the same time, Mr. Henderson indicated that the OPA is not satisfied with the height at which some ceilings have been placed. Within 60 days, changes will be made in some price ceilings.

Another job for the consumer provided he wants to share in Rubber Administrator William M. Jeffers' "tires for all essential driving" promise was laid out as follows:

Compulsory periodic inspection of all tires to guard against abuse and prevent wear beyond the point where they can be recapped.

Observance of a national 35-mile speed limit.

Car-sharing on every trip as far as possible.

Mileage control to prevent unnecessary driving and to hold the national average down to 5,000 miles a car a year.

Details of the rubber-saving programs have not been made public, but Mr. Jeffers has promised to have the program ready for operation when coupon rationing of gasoline begins on a nation-wide basis Nov. 22.

While aiming at the Baruch's Committee's goal of tires for everybody for essential uses, Mr. Jeffers' aides pointed out that realization will be based on careful observance by all motorists of the driving restrictions to be laid down.

**Ceilings in Rents**

Mr. Jeffers also announced that 15 Latin American countries and British colonies have agreed to sell exclusively to the United States all crude rubber produced over their own essential needs. These imports of natural rubber will amount to about one-twelfth of the nation's rubber needs in the next 18 months.

The OPA action brings under Federal control the residential rents in every large city in America with the exception of New York. Affected are 20,000,000 persons, living in such cities as Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Boston, Albany, Syracuse, Minneapolis, Saint Paul, Providence, Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston, Knoxville, and Toledo.

Rents in 96 of the cities are being cut back to levels prevailing on March 1 of this year and in the other one, Orlando, Fla., the maximum rent date, or freeze date, is being moved back five months from March 1, 1942, to Oct. 1, 1941.

The new rent areas, in the New England region include:

Eastern Massachusetts, Barnstable, Bristol, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth and Suffolk Counties (Essex County brought under control Sept. 1); Pittsfield, Mass., Berkshire County; Columbus, Mississippi, Lowndes County; Manchester, New Hampshire, Hillsborough County; Providence, R. I., Bristol, Kent and Providence Counties; Quonset Point, R. I., Washington County.

# *Winston Churchill of Virginia*

Wide World

**Baby Gives Scrap for Man-Sized Fight**

Not related at all to Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill of Richmond, Va., gives anyway to the war effort. He donates drum, dolls, rubber ball, and pail, among other things, to the scrap metal and rubber salvage campaign.

# New Vessels Can Land Men and Tanks

*Continued from Page 1*

those who are listening on the air, I say that these ships are one of the means of carrying the offensive of our splendid armored divisions to enemy-held shores wherever the United Nations' strategy may require. These ships will carry the most effective mechanized units so that future operations can start without handicap. When these ships are in service, we shall no longer be limited to light tanks or guns of small caliber in seizing shore bases. The Marines had to take Tulagi in the Solomon Islands without the aid of equipment such as these could have carried for them. Speed in getting these ships into service is your duty."

**Months Ahead of Schedule**

That this exhortation had been anticipated by the Dravo management and workers can be gathered from the fact that LST-1's spectacular sidewise entrance into the Ohio was a full month ahead of schedule. This speeding up of the work was made possible by a carefully planned mass production program instituted by the builders.

The enormity of the building program embracing small and medium sized vessels undertaken by the Navy is not widely known. In every existing plant that can accomplish such work, construction goes on apace.

Up and down tidewater on both coasts, throughout the Great Lakes area, and along the vast interior river network, hammers are ringing and welding torches are blazing in carrying on this tremendous project. Where skilled labor was unavailable, training courses have been established to produce them.

The LST project is only one of many similar programs. Large numbers of submarine chasers, tugboats, mine sweepers, and any number of other types of small craft capable of getting to sea via the Welland Canal or the Mississippi River and its tributaries, are under construction. Even submarines are being built at one plant on the Great Lakes.

The Dravo plant which had the honor of launching the first LST is a striking example of the manner in which inland shipbuilders have rallied their resources and talent to the service of their country in its time of urgent need.

Dravo began business many years ago selling machinery. The need for sand and gravel put the company into the dredging business, and subsequently the construction of dams, locks, river walls, bridges and similar river and harbor structures.

**Floating Dry Dock**

Later came the establishment of facilities for repairing the floating equipment from which developed a shipbuilding yard to produce its own barges, tugboats and dredges. Several years ago Dravo built the sizable floating dry dock that is stationed at the destroyer base, San Diego, Calif.

In December, 1940, Dravo contracted to build a considerable number of submarine chasers—the PC type of which one was presented to Norway the other day by the President.

The Company was furnished the desired characteristics and general drawings, from which the detailed plans were developed. This requirement involved a tremendous amount of work as a new technique had to be evolved. Seagoing ships differ radically from river vessels, and many materials that render satisfactory service in fresh water are worse than useless in salt water.

**Seagoing Sweepers**

Dravo developed a production line where several PC boats were simultaneusly under construction side by side. Prefabricated sections as large as could be handled by giant cranes, were brought into alignment and welded into place. As fast as the outer ship in the line was sufficiently completed, it was launched, and the next one in line pushed into its place. Many of these sprightly little vessels are now at sea hunting the U-boats. Dravo has also built a number of seagoing mine sweepers.

From basic data similar to that which was furnished for the PC program, Dravo developed the LST plans, and furnished them to the numerous other yards that are building these vessels.

A huge expansion of Dravo's shipbuilding facilities was provided, and similar additions have been furnished in many other places.

The rapidity with which the LST program is moving is largely due to attention being given to having as much work as possible going on at the same time. The hull of LST-1 consists of section that were prefabricated in five different plants in the Pittsburgh area. When this work really strikes its stride, LST's are going to be splashing into the water at an unprecedented rate.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

# U. S. Believes Argentina And Chile 'Covering Up'

*Continued from Page 1*

that it has had no appreciable effect upon Santiago.

A month or so ago there were reports from the highest Chilean sources that that country was planning to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis after President Rios' visit to this country. Recently, however, word has been received that the Government there is still vacillating and that no course of action had been plotted.

Secretary Welles' statement that he could not "believe that these two Republics will continue long to permit their brothers and neighbors of the Americas, engaged as they are in a life-and-death struggle to preserve the liberties and integrities of the New World, to be stabbed in the back by Axis emissaries operating in the territory and under the free institutions of these two Republics of the Western Hemisphere" is believed aimed at settling the anti-Axis or pro-Axis position of these two countries once and for all.

# Commissar System Abolished

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (AP)—Soviet Russia abolished the political commissar system of its Red Army Oct. 10 and ordered the military command to absorb the commissars as regular officers.

The supreme Soviet decree was signed by President Michael Kalinin.

A supplementary decree was issued by the Commissariat of Defense and signed by Premier Stalin to establish details of the reorganization.

Stalin's order formally relieved the commissars of their duties—which included direction of entertainment, maintenance of morale and political instruction—and instructed war councils to give them appropriate officers' ranks within a month.

Company and battalion commissars who already have had military training are to be promoted quickly.

Commissars inexperienced in battle tactics are to be trained in two-month courses which the Premier ordered organized by Oct. 20. From 180 to 250 men will compose the student body at each such course.

The personnel department of the Red Army was directed to establish advanced courses by Nov. 1 for 200 regimental commanders and 600 battalion commanders.

## Foreign Service Officer Loses Reinstatement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Ogden H. Hammond, Jr., a foreign service officer who was placed on leave without pay in March, 1941, today lost his fight in the United States Court of Appeals to be placed back on active status and an efficiency rating of "unsatisfactory" revoked.

Mr. Hammond, son of a former Ambassador to Spain, charged in an injunction suit that State Department officials unjustly accused him of mimicking President Roosevelt at a Newport, R. I., social gathering and also of befriending Lilly Stein, an alleged agent of a foreign government.

# French Labor Conscription Under Way

By Egon Kaskelino
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Despite strong resistance—indicated by the protest resignation of 10 high officials of Vichy's Labor Administration — conscription of French workers for service in Germany is apparently being carried out.

Vichy officials and industrial employers have already designated the workers which will be forced to go to Germany and the first shipment left for Germany this week. Entire crews and even the machinery of French factories are to be transferred to the Reich. If the program is pushed to its objective 350,000 French workers, the number Hitler demanded, will probably toil in German factories and on German farms by the end of the year.

At the moment Hitler, as well as his French henchman, Pierre Laval, have reached their aim. French skilled workers will increase German war production while, at the same time, underground resistance in France, which is mainly carried on by French labor, will be weakened. Yet, in the long run, these new gangs of French slave labor sent to Germany are likely to become centers of unrest in the very heart of the Nazi war machine. And when the tide of the war turns against Germany, the Nazis are likely to face a revolt of their foreign slaves.

**Desperate Measure**

The new compulsory draft of French labor for Germany is a measure of desperation on the part of M. Laval and his German masters. Since the German occupation of France, Nazi propagandists have worked hard to woo French labor. In the German-controlled press, in innumerable leaflets, in frequent broadcasts from French radio stations, the life of French workers in Germany was described as a kind of paradise.

French workers allegedly returning from Germany and called to the microphone declared that the speed of work in German factories was much slower than in France, that they received 4,000 to 5,000 francs a month, as compared with the average 1,500 to 2,000 francs paid in France, and that they were able to send more than 2,000 francs a month to their families in France. German spokesmen promised that, after some months of work in Germany, the workers would be granted a paid furlough, that women workers would be placed near their husbands' prison camp and that they would be allowed to visit them frequently. The workers, it was declared, would be decently housed and well fed, and they would be completely free after work hours.

M. Laval appealed to the patriotism of the workers who should go to Germany in order to relieve French prisoners of war. In a secret circular, sent to the heads of industrial committees in France, M. Laval pointed out that "the gangs of French workers in Germany would serve as a nucleus around which French prisoners would group themselves. The lot of these prisoners will thus be much easier. Their dream to become free workers may become a reality in the near future." The crews sent to Germany, moreover, would be relieved after some time and be replaced by other workers sent to Germany.

**Propaganda Failure**

This propaganda has completely failed. While only about 20,000 workers voluntarily signed new engagements for work in Germany, those who already had been sent to German factories have practically all refused to renew their contracts. According to the Nazi paper Stuttgärter Zeitung, 50,000 of the 80,000 French workers who came to Germany in 1941 had asked for repatriation.

Germany's failure to recruit first-class labor in France is still more accentuated than is generally known.

A collaborationist French journalist, Achille Dauphin-Meunier, who visited French workers and prisoners in Germany pointed out recently that many of the French workers recruited by German agents and who pretended to be skilled workers proved to be without any professional training. The fraud, however, was soon discovered and "they were given the worst jobs with 100 to 125 Reichsmarks pay monthly."

Many of these French workers, the report continued, are living now under desperate conditions. Moreover, only 54 per cent of the "French workers" occupied in Germany were actually of French nationality, the others were foreigners, mostly North African natives.

It is not only patriotic feeling which induced French workmen to refuse work in Germany. Despite the fact that the French rank relatively high in the Nazi scale of racial values—Poles, Jews, Russians, Czechs and Yugoslavs are considered as lower races by the Nazis—actual work conditions in Germany are very hard. Work hours are as long as 55 hours and up a week. Very frequently the workers are obliged to work Sundays.

**Wages Higher in Germany**

Wages of French workers in Germany are certainly higher than those paid in France although the wages promised by German propagandists are only paid to a few highly qualified workers. Only 40 to 50 per cent of the nominal wage is paid to the worker, while the remaining part is automatically sent to his family at home. German care for workers' families in France is comprehensible. Remittances are actually paid by the French Government and are deducted from occupation payments.

Housing and food conditions of French workers in Germany are very poor. A Swiss journalist who visited German factories describes in the Neue Zürcher Zeitung how the workers are housed in gigantic barracks. Bachelors live in dormitories, while small rooms are reserved for married couples. These barracks, moreover, have been built in the close neighborhood of factories and are, therefore, particularly exposed to British bombings. It is very significant that all reports from Germany indicating the location of French workers point out that they are almost exclusively occupied in Western Germany—in Cologne, Bremen, Hamburg, Augsburg, and in the Ruhr Valley—that is, in industrial centers which are frequently raided by the Royal Air Force.

In spite of their higher pay, French workers in Germany are only slightly better off than in their home country. The level of prices in Germany is higher than that in France. Moreover, while most French workers at home have relatives in the country and are able to receive supplementary food, in Germany they are supplied by the work canteen of their factory.

**Cabbage Soup Daily**

The report of a French girl who went to Germany which was published in a Swedish newspaper describes work conditions in a factory at Lübeck. The working day was 10 hours and the food was cabbage soup, potatoes and carrots day after day. The workers received almost no meat, 2.2 pounds of bread and 4.5 ounces of margarine weekly.

As soon as a French worker arrives in Germany he becomes virtually a prisoner in his factory. He receives a German labor passport which he has to hand over to his employer and a rationing book which he delivers to the canteen administration. Without a duly signed labor passport he cannot accept another employment. The worker is not allowed to travel without special permission of the German administration.

In order to control foreign workers in German factories, they are organized in groups of 10 called cells—each one headed by a trusted German worker. During working hours they are closely watched by the uniformed "work-protection squad"—Werkschutz—which deals very harshly with actual or alleged saboteurs.

**"Spare" Time Activities**

The Germans are particularly anxious to occupy French workers during their "free" time, to subject them to Nazi propaganda and to segregate them from the German population. Special "Foyers Français" or French homes have been set aside in German cities in which French workers are to gather after their working hours. The report of M. Dauphin-Meunier gives a vivid picture of the Berlin "Foyer Français," which has 8,500 members. The Vichy journalist reports that the meeting room contained a small picture of Marshal Philippe Pétain and enormous pictures of the "führer."

When French workers meet they raise their arms and shout "Heil, Hitler!" Frequent clashes occur between the few French workers who have turned Fascist and their comrades who remain faithful.

Recently 6,000 French workers went on strike because they refused to work with fascist comrades.

In order to increase Nazi propaganda among French workers, the German Propaganda Ministry publishes a French language newspaper—Le Pont—and has recently formed an association of collaborationist French workers under the same name. This association cabled to M. Laval expressing their readiness to contribute to the "reconstruction of Europe."

Meanwhile, many of the French workers in Germany have established freindly relations with German factory workers. As young men are increasingly sent to the Russian front, most of the remaining German workers are older men, mostly former Socialists and Communists or Christian trade unionists. These men pay only lip-service to the Nazis and often fundamentally share the political convictions of the French workers.

The Nazis have been anxious to prevent too close contacts between German and French workers, and the latter have been frequently transferred after a short stay in one factory. Yet, although numerous stool-pigeons have been introduced in German factories and, although the workers are closely watched by the Gestapo, Nazi plans to segregate German from foreign workers have failed.

French skilled workers who today are compulsorily drafted for work in Germany are probably more hostile to the Nazis than those who previously accepted to sign a voluntary engagement. They are likely to stimulate the spirit of resistance in German factories which one day may flame up to open revolt.

## Belgian Conscription Ordered by Germans

*By the Associated Press*

Vichy, Unoccupied France
Oct. 12

The German commander in Belgium has ordered conscription of Belgian men between 18 and 50 and all unmarried women between 21 and 35 for work in Germany. All hiring and dismissal of workers must be approved by the Labor Bureau and all Belgians between 18 and 50 must justify their current occupation, the French news agency, O. F. I., said.

## Paul of Yugoslavia 'Political Prisoner'

*Recorded by CBS*

LONDON, Oct. 12—The status of Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, who is now in Kenya, has been defined as that of a political prisoner, not a refugee, the British Radio reported.

A foreign office spokesman made this clear in the Commons by way of a reply to a member who wanted to know why the Prince, after going over to the Axis, had been allowed to go to Kenya," the radiocast said.

Prince Paul was senior regent of Yugoslavia until March of last year. At that time his government was overthrown by the people because it had submitted to Germany.

## *Broadway Hit Proves The Play's the Thing*

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, Md., Oct. 12 (AP)—The soldiers at this Army Post took a play without scenery—and liked it so well the star of the show, Miss Eva Le Gallienne, said it removed the biggest obstacle between legitimate shows and service camps.

The cast of the Broadway success, "Uncle Harry," headed by Miss Le Gallienne and Joseph Schildkraut, put on their comedy-mystery here last night with no scenery other than a few chairs, a table, and some blue drapes.

They wanted to prove that casts of Boradway hits could play a one-night stand at military posts (leaving the scenery at home) and be back in the big town for a Monday matinee. They proved their point to the satisfaction of 1,000 lustily cheering soldiers.

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# Spaniards in Mexico Nucleus For Democratic Move in Spain

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO, D. F.—In the wake of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Spanish Cabinet changes with their apparent gesture toward the democracies, anti-Falangist Spaniards throughout Latin America have been stimulated in efforts to establish a Government-in-Exile for eventual return to Spain.

These men, who would welcome any move of an anti-Nazi nature, number in their lists some of the outstanding political, scientific and intellectual men of Republican and Monarchist Spain. Now in exile, they could offer both in numbers and in quality a consequential ally to any democratic hopes for intervention in Spain. This would be especially true if they were welded into a united front, and could operate as a kind of Spanish "de Gaulleist" group.

As recipient of the largest influx of Spanish refugees coming to any Latin American country from the Spanish civil war, Mexico has been a natural center from the emanation of anti-Falange movements. About 7,000 Spanish refugees are here. [With a settled colony of about 70,000 Spaniards, Mexico has been a "promised land" for work of Falange agents, as well, these coming from Spain and also rising from the ranks within.]

Chief of the anti-Falange movements are those of the Monarchist and the Republican groups. The activity of the latter is subdivided by the Moderates, the Socialists and the left-wing Liberals.

**Monarchists Strong?**

A few months ago a Spanish monarchist movement to overthrow Franco was the conversational topic of Mexico City Spanish political circles. This movement claimed one of the most unified anti-Falange fronts in Latin America. Its program envisaged the overthrow of the Franco Government, restoration of a democratic monarchy and later a national plebiscite to determine the will of the people of Spain as to the future form of government.

Strength of the movement in the Latin countries was said to lie in the favorable attitude of the Roman Catholic Church of Latin America, the most powerful common force among the Spanish speaking peoples. The Monarchists had never antagonized the Church, as had the liberal Republicans, nor attempted to dictate to it as has Falange, according to the Monarchist supporters. It could find common cause with the Monarchists.

The Monarchists claim to be able to draw together a greater assortment of adherents, both in Latin America and in Spain, than any other movement. They even claim adhesion of the moderate Republicans, which, however, has been denied by leaders of this group in Mexico. At any rate, the offer of a free plebiscite, alleged power to solidify the Roman Catholic Church in Latin America in anti-totalitarian sentiments, and claims based on recent Spanish history of an ability to draw together many opposing factions, are said to have attracted support of the United States and England, always hopeful of eliminating any Nazi influence in Europe.

For the past two years the Monarchist movement has been organized in Mexico, its center of activity, as the "Asociación Monarquica Democratica Española" and presided over by the Marquis de Castellon. His delegate in New York is the Marquis de Aguiar who also is representative of the "Partido Catolico Español"

**Republicans Hold to Course**

Nucleus of the movement is a group of Spanish aristocrats, many holding titles of the Monarchist regime. A number of well-known figures in Mexico are in open support of the cause. With respect to Latin America, they combat the ideas of imperialistic Hispanidad of Falange, defending the spiritual and cultural bonds of Spain with Hispano-America but sponsoring also the ideal of Pan-Americanism, which is rejected by Falange.

They claim connections with Monarchists in Spain and strong support from certain dissatisfied elements in the Spanish Army.

What is the likelihood of the Monarchists drawing the Republican elements into their fold? The possibility at present seems slight. Instead of responding to the overtures of the Monarchists, the Republicans are working toward other ends, and even within their camp there is division. In argument against the rival movement, the Republicans point out that on the one hand the Duke of Alba, Spanish aristocrat, continues as Ambassador or Franco in London and that a part of the Spanish aristocracy continues helping Franco.

The Republican Spaniards exiled in Mexico recently solicited from the President of Mexico (which has not recognized Franco) possession of the Spanish Embassy in this capital for the convening of a Spanish Parliament and formation of a Republican Government-in-exile, similar to that of other European countries occupied or dominated by Germany.

**Disunity Unfavorable Factor**

More than 180 members of the Spanish Republican Parliament are exiled in Mexico and 20 or more are scattered throughout the other Latin American Republics, so that about 200 members could be assembled here. The original Parliament included 466 members.

Martinez Barrios, former Vice-President of the Republic who, (because of the passing of former President Azana, would be Constitutional Chief of any such Government-in-Exile, declared to the press that the reunion of the Spanish Parliament in the Spanish Embassy here would have as its purpose to name a government legally representing the Spanish Republic before the world. This would put itself immediately at the side of the democratic nations, he said.

It is understood these negotiations were not unfavorably received in certain official Mexican spheres, but disunity among the various Spanish political groups annulled them.

**Falange Called Enemy**

Since the ousting of Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer by Franco—a meeting was held "Centro Republicano" of "diverse groups" of Spaniards for the purpose of uniting all elements into a "single front" of Spaniards. After discussing Franco's recent actions, it was agreed, according to reports of the meeting, that Falange was a common enemy which had simply worked another maneuver for protecting its alliance with the Axis and for obtaining from the Allies continuation of their shipments of foods and raw materials.

Further meetings are scheduled and while observers view these coalition efforts with doubts as to their success, it is believed generally that unity of the various factions is desirable.

# *In United States' Women Services*

Associated Press

**Nurses, a Wave, and a Waac**

**Smartly saluting as they walk together in Washington are four uniformed women members of Uncle Sam's services. Left to right: Lieut. Doris L. Hyde of the Army Nurses Corps from Lancaster, Pa.; Ensign Mary E. Hill of the Navy Nurses Corps from Elizabeth City, N. C.; Lieut. (J. G.) Marion Enright of the Waves from Forest Hills, N. Y., and Third Officer Alberta Holdsworth of the Waacs from Boston, Mass.**

# Jury Finds Liquor Violations Rampant in San Francisco

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO—Failure of many saloons, hotels, and restaurants selling intoxicants to comply with either State law or military curfew has led to the suspensions of more than 100 liquor licenses and complaints against many others in San Francisco alone since the first of the year by the State Board of Equalization. Yet, according to a recent grand jury investigation, even this show of law enforcement is inadequate.

In a formal statement, the grand jury accused the State Board of Equalization, which licenses and supervises places selling intoxicating drinks, of ignorance of vice conditions or lack of interest in investigating a spread of juvenile delinquency connected with liquor sales to minors. At the same time, the jury commended Board activity so far as it has gone.

Both criticism and praise were directed at the San Francisco Police Department. Police were praised for efforts to enforce the military curfew on liquor sales, criticized for "little evidence of police activity in attempting to clean up the conditions which our investigation indicates must be of long standing."

Denying laxity in law enforcement, George R. Reilly, Board of Equalization Commissioner for the San Francisco district, declared dozens of licenses had been suspended. He called for immediate hearings on establishments listed by the grand jury as violators of liquor laws or military curfew. Among most recent citations for hearings have been four of the city's top-rank hotels.

**Campaign to Continue**

"I wish to assure the public that this campaign of enforcement . . . will continue until every place that violates the law is closed, even if it means that every place that sells liquor is closed," Mr. Reilly declared.

Defending the Board's position, Walter Treadwell, Assistant District Liquor Administrator, pointed out that on June 30 there were 4,527 establishments licensed in San Francisco to sell intoxicating drinks, and that a total of 7,268 licenses had been issued to these dispensers. To enforce State liquor laws, as well as curfew regulations, the Board has 30 agents, Mr. Treadwell said, emphasizing that they were responsible for the entire district including this city and communities south to San Luis Obispo. The implication was that the State Board had its hands full and not enough enforcement agents to do the work.

Lack of uniformity in the military curfew affecting soldiers, sailors, and Marines also was cited by Mr. Treadwell as one of the problems confronting bartenders and the Board. He pointed out that members of the United States Army are permitted to buy intoxicants only between 6 p. m. and 10 p. m. while members of the United States Navy and Marine Corps may purchase all they want, so long as they are not intoxicated, from 6 a. m. to 2 a. m. This difference in regulations for military men makes bartenders' problems difficult and develops difficulties in enforcement, he said. He claimed one problem was the inability of bartenders to tell whether a person was a minor or not, a minor being anyone under 21, liquor sales to under age persons being forbidden.

Meanwhile, Chief of Police Charles Dullea promised a vigorous crusade against vice and liquor conditions in the city.

**Public Clamor**

Conditions of juvenile delinquency, disclosed by the grand jury as existing in San Francisco, even in a Class-A hotel, brought a public clamor for reform which has had a telling effect upon law-enforcement agencies and dispensers of intoxicants as well. There are underground indications that the liquor industry is concerned about lax conditions in many saloons and restaurants and has urged stronger enforcement.

At least three metropolitan newspapers in San Francisco have criticized the Board of Equalization's enforcement weaknesses. Much of this criticism may be intrenched in political reasons since Mr. Reilly, Democratic incumbent, is up for re-election in November, and no Republican opposition was developed for this important post. Dissatisfied political groups and the press, among Republicans and others, have asked why.

To the grand jury, "the blame for existing conditions lies in our judgment in two directions:

"The first of these is the willingness of liquor dispensers to profit financially regardless of the source of their income and their willingness to dispense liquor at any hour and under any condition to any person regardless of age. We are led to make this statement because in none of the evidence presented was there any indication whatever that the purveyors of liquor made any effort to satisfy themselves as to the age of those who requested service.

"The second factor in this and corollary to it is the lack of knowledge of these conditions on the part of officials of the Board of Equalization, or if they have knowledge their lack of interest in setting about vigorously to correct the situation."

In attempting to strike at the roots of one phase of the juvenile delinquency problem, the jury urged that safeguards be set up to prevent teen-age girls and boys from entering California as hitchhikers in others' automobiles. "We recommend," the jury said, "that officials of the State Police be asked to study this matter and to ascertain what measures can be adopted at border checking stations to render entry into the State by under-age boys and girls impossible, unless satisfactory evidence is shown to the authorities that those with whom they are traveling are entitled to have them with them."

# 'Trojan Horse'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CARACAS, Venezuela — "The Spanish Legation in Venezuela is a Trojan Horse for the Nazi 'Fifth Column,'" according to "Acción Democratica," organ of the Liberal Party of the same name.

In calling for direct action against Spanish Ambassador José Antonio de Sangroniz, the paper labeled him "an undesirable." It proposed concentration camps for the fifth column and named a number of Venezuelans said to be working for the Nazis. The article denounced "Vanguardia," San Cristobal daily, as being pro-Nazi. Vanguardia has on several occasions printed German propaganda material.

The newspaper called attention to the fact that Paul Waldeck, several times denounced as an Nazi agent, is still in the country. It saw danger in the management of several of the nation's electric plants by German nationals.

"It is necessary to take severe official action against these people," the paper said. Acción Democratica, the only Venezuelan political party with a nation-wide organization, is headed by novelist Romulo Gallegos, poet Andres Eloy Blanca and a number of writers and newspapermen. The party is in opposition to the Government of General Isaias Medina Angarita.

# France Told It Must Depend Upon Europe

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 12—Paul Marion, Secretary of State for Information in the Laval Government, told a group of Paris publishers yesterday that France can hope to save its Empire only if it "relies on the rest of Europe."

Other nations have their eyes on the Empire and are prepared to take it by force, he said.

"Refusal to integrate ourselves with Europe, if kept up, would lead to the worst of disasters for our people," he asserted.

# No Chicago Spending Spree Found as War-Boom Result

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Oct. 12—There appears to be no "spending spree" as yet resulting from the war boom in Chicago, according to figures put out by the Chicago Association of Commerce.

There's more income in Chicago, that's clear. Factory pay rolls this August were considerably higher than those of last August—11.9 points higher on the index scale. More people were found working in industry, and fewer people were on relief. About 44,000 families received public aid compared with 64,000 the year before.

But there was no rush of spenders to the department stores to buy fur coats and silk shirts, apparently, for department-store sales were lower this year than last. While factory pay rolls rose 18.2 per cent over the preceding August, retail-store sales were down 11.2 per cent. Bank clearings also were lower, so were postal receipts, stock-exchange transactions, and activity in the real-estate field.

Government rulings had their effect upon building. In this county, only about half as many contracts were awarded this year as last for the corresponding period. The value of building permits dropped from something over $3,000,000 to $1,448,155. But contracts awarded increased in value this year over last because of the erection of several large defense plants in the county.

The transportation picture was also affected by Government rulings. There was a marked decline in less-than-carload-lot shipments; as the Government has urged. The number of cars used for this purpose fell from 43,600 to 24,542. Carloadings also declined as did air and railway-express shipments. But cars were more compactly loaded, and on the whole more rather than less freight went out of Chicago, the Association states.

Airplane travel in and out of Chicago fell off markedly. The principal reason, of course, is that flying schedules have been reduced. A contributing factor is the incorrect assumption, on the part of many people, that airplanes no longer carry civilian passengers, and that if they do, civilian passengers are likely to have to give their seats to people with priorities. As a rule, civilians can get tickets a few days in advance without trouble, say the air line officials, and rarely are there delays of any importance. But there is no question that fewer people are traveling by air these days. Departures from the Chicago Municipal Airport numbered 42,235 in August, 1941, but only 30,158 this August.

One thing for which people are spending their money, however, is long-distance telephone calls. Business is no doubt responsible for most of those reported here, and it may well indicate an equivalent saving in the use of planes and railroads. In any case, phone calls originating in Chicago and going out to key points about the country rose 6.5 per cent.

To people in areas where there are meat shortages, one figure in the Association's list may seem surprising. In this great packing center, livestock slaughterings increased 11.2 per cent. The explanation is that the bulk of this production was not scheduled for distribution to the centers where prices were fixed at a low level.

Increases in the number of people working, or it may be in the number leaving their automobiles at home, is seen in the transportation figures. The Chicago surface lines recorded about 4,000,000 more fares this August than last.

In spite of the decline in retail sales, the downtown district has a busy look these days. It may well be that people are buying less luxury goods and more cheap work clothes.

# Illinois Police Station on Wheels Also Fort and Life Saving Station

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Oct. 12—Formerly it was the police officer who dashed to the scene of the crime. Now, in Illinois, it may be 10 tons of police laboratory that speeds to the spot. For a completely equipped, up-to-the-minute city police station on wheels is on call at Springfield, the capital, for service wherever and whenever it is needed.

Tearing down the road, this mobile police unit carries with it equipment which many a city police headquarters cannot equal. It can handle 99 per cent of the cases coming before a police department, figures the American Municipal Association.

While designed for crime detection the unit can be used in almost any emergency. It has diving equipment to get people out of rivers, a power plant to help out when normal facilities fail, two-way radio facilities and collapsible boats for flood relief work.

If action is needed, the men who man the mobile police station mount into the turret, which can be raised four feet above the roof of the bus, and fire a machine gun through portholes. After the criminal is apprehended, he can be examined by a lie detector and finger printed right on the spot. Officers of the truck also have equipment for making casts of footprints, and there is equipment for examing the clothing of suspects for clews, and for making records of the statements of witnesses.

Armor plated, with bullet proof windows, a mobile police station like this costs $25,000. The Illinois unit is available without cost to city and county law enforcement officials of the State.

# Milwaukee Pastor Resigns His Post To Serve on U. S. Board for Objectors

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 12 (AP)—Dr. E. Le Roy Dakin, who has one son in a conscientious objector camp and another in the Army, resigned Oct. 4 as pastor of the First Baptist Church.

Declaring his was "a unique situation and a glorious privilege," Dr. Dakin told his congregation he planned to become a member of the National Service Board for Religious Objectors for the duration of the war. He said he would act in a liaison capacity between men in civilian public service camps as conscientious objectors to military service, and their families and churches.

Dr. Dakin declared that he had, "as pastor and parent, to stand face to face with the two most divergent attitudes of mind to be found in the Christian church today."

He said he knew his soldier son would "be in your prayers, because the great majority of you understand and give not only your approval but your support to all our lads in military service."

The other son, he said, "belongs to that minority group in our christian churches whose understanding of Christ's claims commits him to a non-violent way of life and service to others, regardless of any cost in misunderstanding or hardship to himself."

Dr. Dakin came here from Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1927.

Eugene Dakin, was reclassified as a conscientious objector June 3 in an order sent his local draft board by Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Director.

The soldier son, Russell, was drafted in June, 1941, but was discharged after a few months' training because he was over 28. He was recalled after the Pearl Harbor attack. He did not seek deferment from military service.

# Swedes on Guard Against Invasion Of Nazi Terror

LONDON, Oct. 12—The Norwegian flag, draped in black crepe, was flown half mast in all Swedish towns Oct. 9, and the Swedish provincial press warned that the Nazi terror in Norway must put Sweden even more on its guard, broadcasts from Stockholm reported.

Stockholm reported one Swedish provincial paper as saying that "this is a warning to guard our right of self-determination and independence." Another provincial paper was quoted as writing that "this is an illustration of what an occupied country can expect. The protection of Sweden is worth even the most extreme sacrifices."

Typical comment on the latest German shootings appears in another Stockholm newspaper. This says: "Such action is so extremely foreign to Nordic mentality and conception of justice that it must release the deepest indignation against the perpetrators, and the warmest pity for a country so sorely tried."

# *Senate Chaplain*

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**Dr. Frederick B. Harris**

Pastor of the Foundry Methodist Church of Washington, D. C., takes post in Senate as successor to Dr. Ze Barney Phillips.


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# The Home Forum



## Powér

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

WE HEAR much these days of power—of powerful nations, of personal power, of the struggle for power in the business world. Probably everyone shares to some extent in the desire for power; but in the motivation, interpretation, and degree thereof lie the important differences which characterize the desire as a right or wrong one.

Analysis of motivation becomes simple when we subscribe to the truth of two great Biblical declarations. Simply the Psalmist declared (Psalms 62:11), **"Power belongeth unto God."** In the Gospel of Matthew is recorded that immortal prayer given by Christ Jesus, which we know as the Lord's Prayer, and which is gloriously climaxed by the affirmation (Matthew 6:13), **"For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever."** Quickly, then, we can discern whether our thought is motivated by a Christianly scientific desire for spiritual power, or impelled by that to which Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, refers where she says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 490): **"Will—blind, stubborn, and headlong—cooperates with appetite and passion. From this cooperation arises its evil. From this also,"** she adds, **"comes its powerlessness, since all power belongs to God, good."** Hence, Christian Science shows that power can come from God alone.

* * *

Can wealth, then, or position ever bespeak real power, or could a desire for such merely for its own sake ever be legitimate? The answer obviously is, No. What did our Master have of this world's possessions or position? Yet with power—spiritual power—he healed disease, quieted the tempest, fed the multitudes, overcame death and the grave.

Man, as we learn in Christian Science, is incapable of desiring material position and possessions, for he is the reflection of God, good. Our constant and unceasing desire or prayer should be for the power that is legitimately ours as we acknowledge our spiritual selfhood, the reflection and expression of divine, all-knowing Mind.

Was it not finally the revelation of spiritual power which made Jacob at Peniel wrest control from error? His insistence that he would not let the angel go until the latter had blessed him, earned for him the words of approbation (Genesis 32:28), **"As a prince hast thou power with God and with men, and hast prevailed."**

The business man may frequently seem to be seriously handicapped in the exercise of his duties by the lack of sufficient authority or power, often referred to as "backing." When, however, he honestly turns to God, good, the only power, and affirms his oneness with his Maker, he realizes that he is already endowed with the only real authority or power—spiritual authority. With this true authority he can silently reject every claim of confusion, controversy, retrogression, jealousy, personal sense, and domination; for where God is—and He is everywhere—such errors cannot exist or even seem to be evidenced. The intelligence emanating from divine Mind is the spiritual power or authority whereby one is led to make right decisions at the right time.

* * *

The Christian Scientist rejoices in his knowledge of spiritual ascendancy—that exalted state of consciousness in which error ceases to have seeming entity. The searchlight of honesty—and Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 453), **"Honesty is spiritual power"**—exposes astrological claims of ascendancy as falsities. The Christian Scientist who is claiming his at-one-ment with God knows no star of ill omen. Thus may we relegate to oblivion another baseless and ignorant superstition. No panic of fear grips him who is honestly claiming his spiritual power, for he is calm in the knowledge that God's supply to His children is never fluctuating, never artificially stimulated, but is outpouring ceaselessly, abundantly, and impartially. Never does His giving to one impoverish another.

If one is conscious of spiritual at-one-ment with God, no suggestions of weak lineal strain can prey upon his thought. No fear of heredity, with its hosts of robbing and limiting beliefs, can touch him when, with God-given authority, he affirms that pure spirituality is his glorious heritage. Paul declared (II Timothy 1:7), **"God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind."**

This acknowledgment of man's unity with God, which was so completely demonstrated by Christ Jesus, endows us with the only power—spiritual power. What a revolutionized concept of power! And this power is made our own as we render continual praise to God in thought, word, and deed, knowing that our true selfhood always and forever is His image and likeness; and that this is also true of all with whom we come in contact. This is power—healing power.

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**Mary Baker Eddy**
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DETAIL OF THE PARTHENON FRIEZE, SHOWING THE PRESENTATION OF THE SACRED PEPLOS

IN THE Panathenaic Procession held every year in ancient Athens, a sacred peplos was borne to the Temple dedicated to Athena. The robe was hung in the cella where stood the great effigy of the goddess made of gold and ivory (chryselephantine).

The procession was illustrated with characteristic dignity and idealism on the Parthenon frieze by sculptors engaged under the supervision of Pheidias. The frieze was a panel of low relief, begirding the outer wall of the cella. It measured nearly 525 feet and the many figures carved thereon were about half life-size.

The participants in this procession were notable and illustrious members of the community; the gods, too, were portrayed in the role of spectators of the festival. The imagery reveals daily life in Athens, as it shows the paraders on horseback and afoot, making preparations, pausing, carrying their offerings. The cavalcade is made to move, and the interest is carried along with it, through the ingenious treatment of design, through the dynamic pattern of contour delineation, drapery dispensation, "color" contrast, placing of accents, and by a shrewd adjustment of planes within the shallow depths of very low relief. The style varies, for the frieze was not carved by one hand. While the peplos, shown here, was represented with utmost simplicity to symbolize the finest garment conceivable, the carvers of Athens could, as the frieze shows in so many details, design costumes, cut folds, indicate sheer and clinging and flowing robes.

For us the frieze of the Parthenon is a relic of a great and exemplary epoch; when it was carved (about 442-438 B. C.), it was deemed radical. Hitherto, it had not been customary to represent everyday life in statuary designed for sacred purposes. Nor had the carvers before that time taken the trouble to achieve such a living likeness of people. Greek sculpture was departing from the formal and generalized manner of the primitives and moving toward naturalism.

DOROTHY ADLOW

## ΔΥΝΑΜΙΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἀκούομεν πολλὰ τὰς ἡμέρας αὐτὰς περὶ δυνάμεως—περὶ δυνατῶν ἐθνῶν, περὶ προσωπικῆς δυνάμεως, περὶ τοῦ ἀγῶνος διὰ δύναμιν ἐν τῷ ἐμπορικῷ κόσμῳ. Δυνατὸν ὅτι ἕκαστος συμμερίζεται ἔν τινι μέτρῳ τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν διὰ δύναμιν· ἀλλ'ἐν τῷ ἐλατηρίῳ, ἐν τῇ ἑρμηνείᾳ, καὶ τῷ βαθμῷ αὐτῆς ἔγκεινται αἱ σπουδαῖαι διαφοραὶ αἵτινες χαρακτηρίζουν τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν ὡς δικαίαν ἢ ἄδικον.

Ἡ ἀνάλυσις τοῦ ἐλατηρίου καθίσταται ἁπλῆ ὅταν παραδεχθῶμεν τὴν ἀλήθειαν δύο μεγάλων Βιβλικῶν δηλώσεων. Ἁπλῶς ὁ Ψαλμογράφος ἐδήλωσε (Ψαλμοὶ 62:11), "Τὸ κράτος εἶναι τοῦ Θεοῦ." Εἰς τὸ Εὐαγγέλιον τοῦ Ματθαίου εἶναι ἀναγεγραμμένη ἡ ἀθάνατος ἐκείνη προσευχὴ ἡ δοθεῖσα ὑπὸ τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ, ἣν γνωρίζομεν ὡς Κυριακὴν Προσευχήν, καὶ ἥτις κορυφοῦται λαμπρῶς μὲ τὴν διακήρυξιν (Ματθαίου 6:13), "Ὅτι Σοῦ ἐστιν ἡ βασιλεία καὶ ἡ δύναμις καὶ ἡ δόξα εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας". Δυνάμεθα, λοιπόν, νὰ διακρίνωμεν ταχέως ἐὰν ἡ σκέψις μας διέπεται ὑπό μιᾶς Χριστιανικῶς ἐπιστημονικῆς ἐπιθυμίας διὰ πνευματικὴν δύναμιν, ἢ ὠθεῖται ὑπ'ἐκείνου εἰς τὸ ὁποῖον ἀναφέρεται ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Εὑρέτις καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ὅταν λέγει (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν, σελ. 490)· "Ἡ θέλησις —τυφλή, ἄκαμπτος, καὶ ἀπερίσκεπτος —συνεργάζεται μὲ τὴν ὄρεξιν καὶ τὸ πάθος. Ἐκ τῆς συνεργασίας ταύτης ἐγείρεται τὸ κακόν της. Ἐξ αὐτοῦ ἐπίσης προέρχεται ἡ ἀδυναμία της, ἀφοῦ ὅλη ἡ δύναμις ἀνήκει εἰς τὸν Θεόν, τὸ καλόν." Ὅθεν ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη δεικνύει ὅτι ἡ δύναμις δύναται νὰ ἔλθῃ μόνον ἀπὸ τὸν Θεόν.

Δύναται, λοιπόν, ὁ πλοῦτος ἢ ἡ θέσις νὰ ἐμφαίνῃ ποτὲ πραγματικὴν δύναμιν, ἢ δύναται ἡ ἐπιθυμία διὰ τὰ τοιαῦτα ἁπλῶς διὰ τὸν ἑαυτόν της, νὰ εἶναι ποτὲ νόμιμος; Ἡ ἀπάντησις προφανῶς εἶναι, Ὄχι. Τί εἶχεν ὁ Κύριος ἡμῶν ἐκ τῶν κτημάτων ἢ τῆς θέσεως τοῦ κόσμου τούτου; Ἐν τούτοις μὲ δύναμιν —πνευματικὴν δύναμιν—ἐθεράπευσε τὴν ἀσθένειαν, ἡσύχασε τὴν τρικυμίαν, ἔθρεψε τὰ πλήθη, κατενίκησε τὸν θάνατον καὶ τὸν τάφον.

Ὁ ἄνθρωπος, καθὼς μανθάνομεν ἐν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ, εἶναι ἀνίκανος νὰ ἐπιθυμῇ ὑλικὴν θέσιν καὶ κτήματα, διότι εἶναι ἡ ἀντανάκλασις τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ καλοῦ. Ἡ σταθερὰ καὶ ἀδιάκοπος ἐπιθυμία ἢ προσευχὴ ἡμῶν ἔπρεπε νὰ εἶναι διὰ τὴν δύναμιν ἥτις εἶναι νομίμως ἰδική μας καθὼς ἀναγνωρίζωμεν τὴν πνευματικὴν ταυτότητα ἡμῶν, τὴν ἀντανάκλασιν καὶ ἔκφρασιν τοῦ θείου, παντογνώστου Νοός.

Δὲν ἦτο ἐν τέλει ἡ ἀποκάλυψις τῆς πνευματικῆς δυνάμεως ἥτις ἔκαμε τὸν Ἰακὼβ, εἰς τὸ Εἶδος Θεοῦ, νὰ ἀποσπάσῃ τὴν χαλιναγωγίαν ἐκ τῆς πλάνης; Ἡ ἐπιμονή του ὅτι δὲν θὰ ἄφηνε τὸν ἄγγελον νὰ φύγῃ μέχρις ὅτου ὁ τελευταῖος τὸν εὐλογήσῃ, ἐκέρδισε δι'αὐτὸν τοὺς ἐπιδοκιμαστικοὺς λόγους (Γένεσις 32:28), "Ἐνίσχυσας μετὰ Θεοῦ, καὶ μετὰ ἀνθρώπων δυνατὸς ἔσῃ."

Ὁ ἔμπορος δυνατὸν νὰ φαίνεται πολλάκις νὰ δυσχεραίνεται σοβαρῶς εἰς τὴν ἐξάσκησιν τῶν καθηκόντων του ὑπὸ τῆς ἐλλείψεως ἀρκετῆς ἐξουσίας ἢ δυνάμεως πολλάκις ἀναφερομένων ὡς "ὑποστήριξις". Ὅταν ὅμως στρέφεται εἰλικρινῶς πρὸς τὸν Θεόν, τὸ καλόν, τὴν μόνην δύναμιν καὶ διακηρύττει τὴν ἑνότητά του μὲ τὸν Πλάστην του, συναισθάνεται ὅτι εἶναι ἤδη πεπροικισμένος μὲ τὴν μόνην πραγματικὴν ἐξουσίαν ἢ δύναμιν—τὴν πνευματικὴν ἐξουσίαν. Μὲ τὴν πραγματικὴν ταύτην ἐξουσίαν δύναται σιωπηλῶς νὰ ἀπορρίψῃ κάθε ἀξίωσιν συγχύσεως, λογομαχίας ὀπισθοδρομήσεως, ζηλοτυπίας, προσωπικῆς αἰσθήσεως, καὶ κυριαρχίας· διότι ὅπου ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι—καὶ εἶναι πανταχοῦ—τοιαῦται πλάναι δὲν δύνανται νὰ ὑπάρχουν οὔτε νὰ φαίνωνται ὅτι ἐκδηλοῦνται. Ἡ νοημοσύνη ἥτις προέρχεται ἐκ τοῦ θείου Νοός εἶναι ἡ πνευματικὴ δύναμις ἢ ἐξουσία δι'ἧς εἷς ὁδηγεῖται νὰ κάμνῃ ὀρθὰς ἀποφάσεις εὐκαίρως.

Ὁ Χριστιανὸς Ἐπιστήμων χαίρεται ἐν τῇ γνώσει του τῆς πνευματικῆς ἐπικρατήσεως —τῆς ἐξυψωμένης ἐκείνης καταστάσεως τῆς συναισθήσεως ἐν τῇ ὁποίᾳ ἡ πλάνη παύει νὰ ἔχῃ φαινομενικὴν ὀντότητα. Ὁ ἐρευνητικὸς φανὸς τῆς τιμιότητος—καὶ ἡ Mrs. Eddy λέγει (Science and Health, σελ. 453), "Ἡ τιμιότης εἶναι πνευματικὴ δύναμις"—ἐκθέτει τὰς ἀστρολογικὰς ἀξιώσεις ἐπικρατήσεως ὡς ψεύδη. Ὁ Χριστιανὸς Ἐπιστήμων ὅστις ἀξιοῖ τὴν ἑνότητά του μὲ τὸν Θεόν δὲν γνωρίζει ἀστέρα κακοῦ οἰωνοῦ. Οὕτω δυνάμεθα νὰ πέμψωμεν εἰς τὴν λήθην μίαν ἄλλην ἀβάσιμον καὶ ἀμαθῆ δεισιδαιμονίαν. Πανικὸς δὲν ἁρπάζει ἐκεῖνον ὅστις εἰλικρινῶς ἀξιοῖ τὴν πνευματικήν του δύναμιν, διότι εἶναι ἀτάραχος ἐν τῇ γνώσει ὅτι ἡ προμήθεια τοῦ Θεοῦ διὰ τὰ τέκνα Του δὲν κυμαίνεται ποτέ, δὲν διεγείρεται ποτὲ τεχνητῶς, ἀλλὰ ἐκχέεται ἀδιακόπως, ἀφθόνως, καὶ ἀπροσωπολήπτως. Ἡ δόσις Του πρὸς τὸν ἕνα δὲν πτωχεύει ποτὲ τὸν ἄλλον.

Ἐὰν τις συναισθάνεται τὴν πνευματικήν του ἑνότητα μὲ τὸν Θεόν, ὑποβολαὶ ἀσθενοῦς καταγωγῆς δὲν δύνανται νὰ τρώγουν τὴν σκέψιν του. Φόβος κληρονομικότητος, μὲ τὸ πλῆθος του τῶν ληστρικῶν καὶ περιοριζόντων δοξασιῶν, δὲν δύναται νὰ τὸν ἐγγίσῃ ὅταν διακηρύττει μὲ Θεόδοτον ἐξουσίαν ὅτι ἀγνὴ πνευματικότης εἶναι ἡ λαμπρὰ κληρονομία του. Ὁ Παῦλος ἐδήλωσε (Τιμόθεον Β. 1:7), "Οὐ . . . ἔδωκεν ἡμῖν ὁ Θεὸς πνεῦμα δειλίας, ἀλλὰ δυνάμεως, καὶ ἀγάπης, καὶ σωφρονισμοῦ."

Ἡ ἀναγνώρισις αὕτη τῆς ἑνότητος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μὲ τὸν Θεόν, ἥτις ἀπεδείχθη τόσον τελείως ὑπὸ τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ, μᾶς προικίζει μὲ τὴν μόνην δύναμιν—τὴν πνευματικὴν δύναμιν. Ὁποία ἀνατρεπτικὴ σύλληψις τῆς δυνάμεως! Καὶ ἡ δύναμις αὕτη γίνεται ἰδική μας καθὼς ἀποδίδωμεν συνεχῆ αἶνον πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ, ἐν τῷ λόγῳ, καὶ ἐν τῇ πράξει, γνωρίζοντες ὅτι ἡ ἀληθὴς ἑαυτότης ἡμῶν εἶναι πάντοτε καὶ διαπαντὸς ἡ εἰκὼν καὶ ὁμοίωσις Αὐτοῦ· καὶ ὅτι αὐτὸ εἶναι ἐπίσης ἀληθὲς περὶ ὅλων μετὰ τῶν ὁποίων ἐρχόμεθα εἰς ἐπαφήν. Αὕτη εἶναι δύναμις—θεραπευτικὴ δύναμις.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

## Kingdom of Youth

SO LITTLE SENSE of superiority clouds the brains of most Oxford men that they are humbly grateful, their whole life through, for their good fortune in spending three happy years, howsoever little distinguished, in the most beautiful of all kingdoms of earth. No city in the world has been so decreed, constructed, endowed and ordered for the benefit and enjoyment of the boys who there reach a privileged manhood. The university returns its own members to parliament and preserves order among the undergraduates by means of the proctors and their satellites; the vice-chancellor's court stands between debtor and creditor; and a member of the CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE in a foreign capital is hardly more "extra-territorial" than the undergraduate at Oxford. This is partly the law and partly the custom of the constitution; but to the visitor it is less impressive than that the entire economic and social dispensation should have for object the comfort and happiness of three thousand men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two. The colleges, their gardens and pleasances; the shops and streets; all have been designed on the presumption that Oxford contains no women and that the men are of an age that never changes. In the midst there are, indeed, "townees," but even the shops at which they buy their meat are not suffered to desecrate the beauty of the High; there are straggling acres of houses in North Oxford, but they exist in the undergraduate scheme as unwelcome destinations for a duty call on Sunday afternoons in winter; the undergraduate horizon is bounded by Christ Church Meadows and the Broad, by Magdalen Bridge and Carfax; their world consists of those who live within these limits.—From "While I Remember," by STEPHEN MCKENNA. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

## On the Hillsides of Kastri

WHITE HOMES, scattered like pebbles over the green sea of the vineyards, catch bright light; it is the village of Kastri spilling over the terraced mountainside. Low-splashing walnut and chestnut trees guard gushing springs, where peasant women are washing clothes in the shade and singing, and the beating of their wooden paddles echoes across the hills. In the sky, the rosy peaks of the mountain Parnon slope against the clouds.

Low in the canyon I sit, on a huge boulder, and watch clear spring water trickling into a little pool below—a dark, cold crevice cut into the rocks—sliding over smooth blue stone, forming a dancing waterfall, dusty white spray. Mottled rocks, yellow and green, spotted with the mysterious growths of the hill lands; time-worn rocks, the home of fungus plants and tender ferns uncurling in dampness to the light, and maidenhair in the shadows. The ravines of Kastri. The mountains of Hellas!

* * *

Softly, sweetly, flute notes sigh over the fringed light, a haunting, wild melody, untamed and pulsing. All the mountainside is still to listen. The notes swell high into the clear air, throbbing against the tall bamboo reeds with the grayish leaves; painfully, tenderly caressing the lingering mist. On and on it plays, and then the music stops. A tinkling bell sings out and suddenly, above me, a young goat leaps onto a point of rock, tossing his sharp horns, and the water passing beneath me under the rocks gurgles and laughs with the playful kid above. A river of silvery sound rushes in with the laughter of the happy stream, and the song of hundreds of many-toned bells pours over the mountainside as a flock of sheep passes on to a new grazing ground, urged on by the shrill whistle of their anxious shepherd. "Hi, hi!"

* * *

And here in the heart of Arcady, here in the lap of Pan's playground, the ravines are full of symphonic melody—the monotonous accompaniment of the locusts to the song of the nightingales, the soft wind in the herb shrubs, and the calls of the sheep at the watering pond.

Between the poplar trunks I see colorful figures at the fountain. Women, with their swelling distaffs full, sit in the shade, spinning and gossiping, awaiting their turn at the marble spout, their jars beside them on the rocks—a living frieze of the Golden Age. The aspen leaves tremble in the thyme-scented air, and whisper with the women, as they twist the shining wool and murmur in an undertone to the girls returning to their homes on the ancient paths, along the many streams. All around, the blue mountains rise in stark protection.

* * *

Under the hanging vines and spires of cypress trees, young girls dance to the flute notes of Andreas, and around the red clay dancing-floor a strong boy leads them. As the day prepares to slide away with the tide of the coming night, and the light grows soft in the neutral sky, their voices, singing the old songs, are tender and gentle, hushed by the transparent haze and the lavender shadows spreading out over the hillsides of Kastri. A greenish light glows over the horizon to the north, pierced by a single star. "Now in the evening's coolness, now in the twilight dew, the lovely white ones are entering the dance. One has entered; the second has joined, and now in glory comes the one of my heart's desire!" X. K.

### *Indian Summer*

Upon these sere brown hills that knew the blaze
Of parching August suns, now hangs a haze
That Autumn spills. How softly lies this cloak
That swathes each ridge in scarves of silver smoke,
And veils the vistas of this foothill world—
A curtain Indian Summer has unfurled;
Rung down in beauty where far rivers wend
To write finale to a season's end.

CLIFF WALTERS

## Plato Explains Greek Music

AMONG THE GREEKS, the preponderant use of what we call music was in conjunction with poetry or dance. "The word music (. . . *musica*) had, in the ancient world, two different meanings: one broad, the other narrow. In the broad sense it meant the whole of intellectual culture, as opposed to the culture of the bodily faculties, grouped under the term gymnastic. . . . In the narrow sense . . . the ancients included under music . . . the dance movements which accompanied singing, and the poetic text itself."

The history of the old Greek music is so interwoven with myths that strands of historical truth can be unraveled only with difficulty. . . . The earliest definite figure to emerge from the dim musical past personified by the mythical Olympos is the kitharaplayer Terpander of Lesbos (c. 675 B. C.). We learn that he was summoned to Sparta, by order of the Delphic oracle, to pacify dissension within the state. He is regarded as the founder of Greek classical music. . . .

That, before the time of Plato, the Greeks had developed, through the nomoi and other types, a repertoire of melodic formulas considered suitable for specific purposes (as the Hebrews had special motives for the Pentateuch, prayers, etc.) may be implied by the following passage from his *Laws*:

"Among us, . . . music was divided into various classes and styles; one class of song was that of prayers to the gods, which bore the name of 'hymns'; contrasted with this was another class, best called 'dirges'; 'paeans' formed another; and yet another was the 'dithyramb,' named, I fancy, after Dionysus. 'Nomes' also were so called as being a distinct class of song; and these were further described as 'citharoedic nomes.' So these and other kinds being classified and fixed, it was forbidden to set one kind of words to a different class of tune . . . ; but later on, with the progress of time, there arose as leaders of unmusical illegality poets who, though by nature poetical, were ignorant of what was just and lawful in music; and they, being frenzied and unduly possessed by a spirit of pleasure, mixed dirges with hymns and paeans with dithyrambs, . . . and blended every kind of music with every other."—From "Music in the Middle Ages," by GUSTAVE REESE. (New York: Norton.)

## A Shooting Star In The Garden

THE HUMMINGBIRD, among all the feathered creation, seems a creature by itself. One may easily live a lifetime, even in our latitude, where they are common enough, nesting and rearing their young here, and staying with us the whole summer, without ever making close acquaintance with this least of birds. I even saw, not long ago, and in a scientific journal of repute, the assertion made confidently—as if it were one of the facts that every schoolboy knows—that the hummingbird has no song! One might as well assert that the canary or the nightingale has no song—or the hen. Brilliant and conspicuous as are its colors, and close as it constantly comes to human beings in sharing with them their intimacies with the garden flowers, its restlessness and swiftness of flight enable it to elude all ordinary observation. Its wings, indeed, might be said to be actually invisible. They vanish from sight and fade into thin air, except when the bird is at rest; and it is almost never at rest. And who ever saw the feet of a hummingbird? It does not seem an earth inhabitant at all. It flashes down upon a flowerbed, like a mere reflection of light thrown by a restless mirror, and flashes off again. It is a sprite, an elfin of the elements. Few persons ever find its nest or see its eggs or young. People do not see it at work or at play, or engaged in any of the ordinary business of human or bird life. It dashes on the scene and away, and has done nothing but dip a rapid bill into a flower-cup or two. It is the shooting star of the garden firmament. It has no known orbits, and the most conspicuous thing it ever does is to vanish.—From "The Prose of EDWARD ROWLAND SILL." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

### *Fall Rain*

Picking for itself
a little tune, the rain
plays upon the strings of grass and leaves,
and is answered quickly
by the growing crescendo of the brook.

D. S.

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# Intimate Message: Washington

*The Unsolved Problem* ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

The most unresolved war problem in Washington today is manpower mobilization. It is a problem which has been in the making for some time, certainly ever since the United States set out to build a 10,000,000-man army, to be the arsenal of democracy and to produce food sufficient not only for itself but for many of its Allies—all at the same time.

As this huge task advanced, its difficulties and dilemmas have become more visible, and in the last few days have splashed over into the front-page headlines. They will continue in the news until they are settled, and we are only in the preliminary stages of settling them now.

The trouble is that the Government appears to have become stalled in the preliminary stages of the problem for an excessively long time and the reason is that the necessary over-all decisions determining how the Government wants to use its total manpower have simply not been taken.

The central fact is that manpower—military, industrial, and agricultural—is not an unlimited resource and there must be, therefore, a planned allocation of manpower to each of these three essential facets of the war effort, the army, the factory and the farm. There has been no effective, co-ordinated planning thus far.

**How Large an Army?**

There can be no planned allocation of manpower until, within the framework of United Nations' strategy, it is determined what the approximate size of the American Army ought to be. The objective cannot vaguely fluctuate from 6,000,000 to 13,000,000 as it has been doing and not disrupt war industry and war agriculture.

There can be no planned allocation of manpower for the war industries until it is determined whether the United States should sacrifice production in order to induct ever more men into the armed forces or whether we should produce more to arm the vast Allied forces already in being.

There can be no planned allocation of manpower for war agriculture, no security for the vast American food for freedom program, until it is determined that the essential reservoir of farm labor shall not be drawn off by the draft and lure of better-paid jobs in industry, both civilian and war.

These decisions cannot be left to work out by chance and by wage competition between farm and factory. But no manpower mobilization is possible until the broadest decisions are taken by the highest authority because manpower mobilization is not a separate problem for the armed forces, war industry, and war agriculture; it is indivisible and can only be accomplished on the basis of a full pattern.

**Service Law Needed**

It is for this reason that Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission; Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board; and Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, have now come to agree that a national service law which would enable the Government to control manpower for all war purposes is necessary. This would mean that instead of having merely a Selective Service Act to channel manpower for the Army, there would be a national service act to channel manpower for all the armed forces, for all war industries, and for all war agriculture.

The most complicated and controversial factor in this three-way equation is what ought to be the size of the American Army. All other decisions will stem from that and the volume of arms production and the volume of food production will also be affected by it. War Department and Selective Service officials have at one time or another mentioned figures from 6,000,000 to 13,000,000 men and, since no limit has yet been fixed, are proceeding to build an army of that size.

But it is evident that they are proceeding in that direction not because there is a completely considered strategic plan but because no such plan has yet been made.

**Two Main Considerations**

There are, in this situation, two strategic considerations of the utmost importance:

1—To proceed toward the training and equipping of a 10,000,000 to 13,000,000-man army means that the high command is acting to be prepared against the worst conceivable contingencies of the war. The building of such an army is conceived to take account of a possible large-scale land invasion of the United States by the combined forces of the Axis. Such an invasion presupposes the collapse of Russia, the conquest of the British Isles and the defeat of China. Obviously these contingencies have to be weighed by the military authorities, but serious questions arise on the other side; principally, may not the United States do more to avert these contingencies by building a somewhat less ambitious army faster and putting it into the field quicker?

2—To siphon more and more men from factories and farms into the channel of military manpower, of which there is no serious Allied shortages, means cutting into the production of weapons and food, of which there is a serious Allied shortage. The United States cannot be an unlimited arsenal of democracy and build an army of unlimited proportions at the same time. A balance has got to be determined and until it is manpower mobilization is a phrase, not a fact.

The War Manpower Commission is an agency which has the sound but not the substance of authority. It cannot resolve the competing manpower needs of Selective Service, of the war industries, and war agriculture. No effective action can be forthcoming until it receives such authority or until some other Federal organization is so empowered. This is the next step before the President and Congress.

# The Country Speaks: Honolulu

*Midstream Strategy* ..... *By William Norwood*

That old adage about not swapping horses in midstream has been successfully challenged here as one Governor has slipped into the saddle of the Territorial administration, and another has slipped out.

The switch has been made, and so far seems to offer proof that it can be done, even if the stream is as swift and as full of unpredictable currents as the wartime program in these islands.

Gov. Ingram M. Stainback's accession to the executive office in historic Iolani Palace in Honolulu has been accomplished with unprecedentedly little pause in the civil administration of this Territory.

When Governor Stainback first was mentioned as a probable successor to former Gov. Joseph B. Poindexter there was much speculation regarding implications of the change. There were predictions that the appointment would be followed by relaxation of martial law; that military authorities would relinquish much of their control over civilian agencies; that there would be house-cleaning in Hawaii, the wholesale removal and replacement of Territorial officials and department heads.

So far, none of these predictions has been completely substantiated, but now that the new administration has become firmly established, it already has displayed several distinguishing characteristics which identify it as one of promise for Hawaii.

**Paucity of Politics**

Designation of Governor Stainback as chief executive of Hawaii and his own selection of subordinates since his inauguration have been notably free from politics and patronage. Although the new Governor is a Democrat, there seems to be abundant evidence that political pressure had little, if anything, to do with his appointment.

There is general agreement here, by both Democrats and Republicans, that the new Governor is thoroughly qualified for the job. As United States Attorney in Honolulu for a number of years, and later as Federal Judge, he obtained a broad and deep knowledge of Hawaiian affairs. Following the declaration of martial law in Hawaii and up until the time of his appointment to the Governorship, Mr. Stainback served as legal adviser assigned to the office of the Military Governor. In that capacity he had an opportunity to study the relationships and conflicts between the military and civil administration.

Not all the reasons why Washington made the change in the Territorial administration at this time have been made known. It is regarded as significant, however, that a Federal man should have been selected to succeed Governor Poindexter rather than someone who had been identified more intimately with civilian affairs or private interests in Hawaii. Selection of previous governors has been influenced to some extent by political and business pressures. But in this appointment no such influence was evident. In fact, President Roosevelt's nomination of Mr. Stainback ignored strong pleas and indorsements by the Democratic Party in Hawaii for the reappointment of Mr. Poindexter.

The explanation, as it has been pieced together here and substantially confirmed by Mr. Poindexter, is that Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes was displeased because the civil administration in the Territory had lost so much of its power to the military. Mr. Ickes reportedly felt that Governor Poindexter moved too hurriedly on Dec. 7, 1941, when he declared martial law and asked the military authorities to assume complete control of Hawaiian affairs.

So Mr. Stainback's appointment was interpreted as heralding the gradual restoration of at least some phases of civil administration in the Territory. And since his inauguration there has been a slight but promising trend in this direction.

**Civil Courts Limited**

Civil courts have been permitted to resume operation on a limited scale, but all offenses which are infractions of military orders or which involve military personnel or defense workers are still subject to trial in the military or provost courts. Trial by jury has been re-established, but here, too, there are restrictions. No one engaged in vital defense work and no military personnel may serve on a jury panel. Habeas corpus proceedings have not been restored.

It is the general belief here that there will be no substantial relaxation of military regulations in these islands until the threat to Hawaii has been removed or materially lessened. About the same time that Governor Stainback took office military spokesmen emphasized that Hawaii is still in the danger zone, and that it is reasonable to expect that Japan can and will attack these islands in force again.

Although recognizing the impossibility of returning to any normal government setup in Hawaii at this time, Governor Stainback has gone on record as dedicated to the preservation and protection of civil rights and procedures insofar as consistent with military necessity. In his first two public statements he emphasized the necessity of protecting democratic processes against wartime pressures in Hawaii.

In his inaugural statement he said, in part: "The record of Hawaii throughout the dark days that followed Dec. 7 bespeaks the loyalty, fortitude and energy of its people. When the history of that period is written, the activities of the civilian volunteers—men and women—will be a record of which Hawaii may be justly proud. We must continue this complete co-operation with the armed forces to defeat the common enemy; and in this co-operation we must be prepared to sacrifice, freely and cheerfully, comfort and self-interest in furtherance of the common cause. Let us not forget that this Territory, with the nation, is engaged in a fight to preserve the Four Freedoms. Let us, therefore, be vigilant to preserve the processes of democratic government, lest in saving our national life we lose it."

# To Change the Subject:

*The President Passes By* ..... *By Kate Archibald*

In spite of censorship of press and radio the news of President Roosevelt's visit got around almost immediately. It started in an excited dial tone and then, "My dear, do you know that the President is in town?"

"What President?"

"President Roosevelt!"

"You mean Mrs. Roosevelt?"

"No, the President. F. D. R. himself. He's visiting war plants."

"Here?"

"Yes, here."

"You're sure?"

"All I know is that Mrs. Seymour's daughter who's a riveter down at the plane plant was almost close enough to touch him."

"It's queer," the tone trailing off in a cloud of doubt.

Another instance was that of a young man in a large Navy unit on shore leave one evening who told his family that something had happened at the Yard that day that he couldn't talk about but they'd soon find it out. They remembered afterward that he had kept speaking of the war as "the waugh."

In one of the shipyards a man was working away when he suddenly exclaimed to a fellow worker, "Hey, Walt, am I seein' things? Look over there and tell me do you see what I see!"

"By George," said Walt, "it looks like the President!" And it was.

A significant instance was that of Bob's Dad. Bob came bursting in with, "Say, Pop, President Roosevelt's in town. Must be. The bridge is lined with Marines, the traffic is cleared from Airway Avenue and soldiers are at every crossing!"

Bob's father was only impressed with the need of pointing out to his son the error of starting rumors, and to the fact that if it were true there "would have been something about it in the paper or over the radio."

A few hours later Bob's father had lost faith in the infallibility of the press and radio, some of his zeal in spiking rumors, and a measure of prestige in the eyes of his son.

The unkindest case was that of leading citizens returning from a civic luncheon, a group who always capture every visiting notable for a speaking engagement. Suddenly and simultaneously they saw a large car with men on the running board and before they could find words to speak with, saw the President of these United States ride right down the middle of Commercial Street—and as suddenly disappear in a cloud of anonymity.

# Van Zeeland Plans the Economic Peacemaking

## Postwar Problems in World Economics

Tenth of 30 Articles

*This is today's Van Zeeland Plan for the economics of the postwar world. In January, 1938, when Dr. Van Zeeland completed his original Report or Plan for the world economic crisis at the request of Britain and France, its admirable provisions were engulfed in the onrush of war. In this article, the former Prime Minister of Belgium brings his recommendations up to date, and once more offers the world, as it makes ready for the peace to come, a sound and workable alternative to chaos and revolution.*

**By Paul Van Zeeland**

The moment has come for a definite step forward in planning for the postwar world.

Indeed, there is immediate need for two specific lines of action: first, co-ordination of peace-making efforts; second, concentration of research on definite and concrete points of practical character and purport.

1. The need for a co-ordination of all these efforts and researches is evident. Duplication is everywhere. Useless divergencies are threatening. Such a co-ordination, to be effective and fruitful should be organized under official auspices. An official international agency should be entrusted with the mission to centralize, analyze, select, and synthesize the many views expressed in different quarters. Such a move is a portentous one. It might to a certain degree commit the United Nations to some definite views. Yet the danger is not so great, because the agency would be guided by the Atlantic Charter and several official declarations already made by high authorities, especially in the United States and in England.

Steps have already been taken in the direction of co-ordination: for instance, the International Labor Organization was intrusted at its New York Conference of November, 1941, with such a task, as approached under the special angle of social requirements. Co-ordination is equally needed in the political and economic fields. Finally, a general reconciliation of the work of such general agencies would be required to insure coherent final conclusions.

2. Another desirable development would be to pass from general principles to the realm of actual, definite solutions given to actual, well-defined problems of a practical character.

Aspirations and hopes are in vain if they do not lead to concrete achievements. It's time that we try to find out and to show how these aspirations can be actually met among the harsh realities of tomorrow's life.

Let us consider for a moment world economics.

Fundamentally, economics are dominated by political facts. Permanent assurance against the relapse into tragedies like the one we are suffering is a prerequisite to any economic reorganization. The assurance of durable peace is a sine qua non condition of sound international business activity.

Given orderly political conditions, what about economic developments?

We assume that relief has been duly and successfully extended during the first months following the cessation of hostilities. Is it possible to comprehend within one glance the gigantic and intricate problems which a revival of peace activities will imply? Nobody would undertake it. The only useful thing to do, it seems to me, in the scope of an article, is to call attention to a few of the broad general directions in which present currents of thought appear to be developing. As far as I can see, there is a growing and enlarging consensus along the following lines:

**I—Planning**

The passage from war to peace production will be a tremendous task. It is probable that as an average, 60 per cent of the national income in the largest countries is or will be given over to war purposes. When hostilities come to an end, most of that activity will be ipso facto stopped, almost at once. Such powerful instruments of production cannot be left idle. The men who work in them cannot be left unemployed. Production will have to be reorganized. Along what lines? Who is going to indicate what to produce, where to get raw materials, where to send the finished products?

Can it be left to the spontaneous, automatic functioning of the law of supply and demand? Evidently not. Normal channels of trade have been completely disrupted by the war requirements. International exchanges are dislocated. In occupied countries, the deterioration is deepest, the ruins everywhere, all stocks depleted, the whole economy bled white. Moreover, immense armies, involving tens of millions, will have to be gradually demobilized, and the men put back to work.

The whole economic structure, both nationally and internationally, has been forcibly shaped on the peculiar, thoroughgoing pattern of modern war. Thus, the "reshaping" for peace, the difficult passage from war to peace economics, will require careful, energetic, well-planned international action.

This involves the maintenance—at least temporary—of many war controls, such as, for instance, control of shipping, of basic raw materials, of essential foodstuffs, of large movements of funds. . . .

For how long? As long as they will be needed! The purpose is to get rid of them as soon as possible, but not before they cease to be useful—and then, to get rid of them in a progressive, coherent way. To use the paradoxical expression of an eminent economist: "it should be a controlled decontrol of economic activity."

Yet even so, even after the end of that "bridging" period, planning will not altogether disappear, neither in national nor in international affairs.

**Clarification Needed**

Personally, I think that the controversy on this point greatly needs clarification. The word "plan" may be used with different meanings. A "plan," or program of action, may be just a synonym of "coherent economic policy"; it does not include the execution of the scheme.

It lies in the province of the modern state to conceive, evolve, and enact an economic policy; yet the execution of that policy must be left primarily to the system of free enterprise, wherever it is best fitted to act in the interest of the community.

In any case, it seems probable that "planning" will have to go on, both nationally and internationally; control will have to be maintained at certain key points even after the "decontrolling" period. A few of the important raw materials or primary products might be put in the hands of international boards, with a view to regulate either their prices or their distribution, or both.

In this matter, it would be very difficult to go into details without meeting at once sharp differences of opinion on any one particular point. But it seems probable that some of the goods commanding international markets will be put under some sort of "guidance." Note that this will not be a thunder out of a clear sky. The need for control had been felt before the war and had given rise to more or less successful attempts at regulation; this is at least to be taken as an indication that there was underlying necessity to do something in that direction.

Take, for instance, wheat: Do you think it will be possible to abandon it to its own fate? Think of copper, sugar, oil, rubber: Is it likely that markets of such goods will be left wild? Consider the economic and political importance to all of tin, of tungsten, of manganese: Will they be overlooked?

Be that as it will, the very fact that through some kind of regulation, order would be insured as far as a few key points are concerned would make easier the granting of greater freedom everywhere else—not only a wishful thinking but a concrete reality. Consequently, such a "guidance" would appear to be in fact a condition and a source for increased freedom in international intercourse.

**II—Expansion**

The keynote of the future should be "expansion." More wealth for the community, increased standard of living, extension of decent living, etc.: all that means increased production and increased exchange of goods.

The development of backward areas; the creation of new markets, are ideas in the foreground. They will require international credit operations. How will these operations develop? Will new forms of financial international co-operation be devised?

It is certain that a few of the lessons learned at the cost of such dire experiences after the pre-

*Continued on Page Below, Col. 1*

Wide World

**Portent of Economic Change**

**These are Lend-Lease goods, unloading at Liverpool. Whether they ultimately prove to be wartime gifts or merely a new wrinkle in trade, they represent an unprecedented degree of international planning in foreign trade which can be turned to great advantage later on.**

# Immediate Action Toward a Stable Economic Peace

20

*Continued from Page Above*

ceding war, will not be forgotten, and that some of the past mistakes will not be repeated. Control over the international movements of funds will surely be maintained for quite a while. Even after the freeing of most of such transfers, it is likely that at least movement of "hot money" will be watched and kept within bounds.

At the beginning, the most important international transactions will probably take place under public authority, or public guarantee, or public guidance, as the case may be. Maybe they will involve public money. Does that mean that private initiative will be discarded? On the contrary, Sound developments brought about by well-timed financing on a large scale will pave the way for many new economic or financial enterprises, under private management.

One of the ways along which money could be sent and used where it would best work for the benefit of all might well consist in the setting up of a vast International Finance Reconstruction Corporation. The idea seems to be widely and favorably considered.

The capital put at the disposal of such an organization should be large; the funds will have to come from countries where there will still exist liquid reserve capital: there will be few outside of the Americas!

The policy, the methods of action of such an Institution will be of the utmost importance, for the borrower as well as for the lender and equally for third parties. Such methods should avoid the creation of heavy transfer problems; the Lend-Lease Act gives a few constructive hints into that direction. They should also lay down conditions under which the flow of international business will again be triangular, or, rather, multilateral.

Let us take a purely arbitrary example only to illustrate what we have in mind. Suppose a section of the International Finance Reconstruction Corporation attempts the heavy task of helping, after the war, the development of the Chinese market. Among many other enterprises, the Corporation will probably collaborate in the erection of large public works: roads, bridges, air fields, ports, power plants, key industries, housing.

A program of such magnitude would have to be carefully set up by the Chinese responsible authorities first, then adapted with the collaboration of international boards so as to meet essential rules for an orderly distribution of capital, raw materials and other products through international channels.

The International Finance Reconstruction Corporation will have the final word to say as far as the granting of credit is concerned. It will approve only under certain conditions. It will set up requirements which will provide for the interest of the direct beneficiaries as well as that of the lenders of money and the purveyors of materials. It will have to define a policy of rates, guarantees, refunds.

This policy should be a far-sighted one, concerned with the large general interests of the communities involved: low rates, co-operation in constructive developments, long terms, modes of repayment based on the actual capacity of the borrower to produce goods and of the country to export them.

But more than that: the policy of the International Finance Reconstruction Corporation will bear in many other ways upon the general conditions of economic revival in many international sectors. The loans granted will serve in particular to procure for China actual goods—tools, machinery, essential materials, etc. All nations able to supply these goods on good technical conditions should be allowed to do so, irrespective of their share in the providing of the funds put at the disposal of the corporation.

The outlet so formed in China will absorb part of the productive power liberated by the cessation of the war in big countries—in the United States and in England, for instance. But it must be open also to producers in other countries—as in Belgium or in Holland. Deliveries and intercourse should, by such methods, be again "multilateral." The general increase in activity, in production, and correspondingly the parallel improvement in the standard of living should be reciprocally beneficial.

The main point is that such a course of action, by increasing wealth and economic power in China, will make her a stronger member of the international community; the Chinese market will take more goods from abroad and repay them with other goods; the result should be favorable all around.

Suggestions of that kind could be multiplied. No particular scheme or detail is in itself exclusive or final. What matters is to build them up in a practical way, along sound lines of far-sighted policy.

To sum up, expansion, if rightly understood and effectively pursued, requires freer intercourse in the world for goods, for capital, for men.

Even that will not be sufficient. There will be need, in addition, for positive concerted action along well planned lines. This will take many forms, according to circumstances: one of them will be the undertaking of large international public works of general interest, not only in one particular spot, in China for instance, but all over the world where the necessity or the usefulness might appear.

Incidentally, one should remember with profit some practical suggestions made in this matter by business men at the last conference of the International Chamber of Commerce, in Copenhagen, on the eve of the war. One of them, which seemed well to the point, referred to the creation of large international companies, of a semipublic type, which would be intrusted with particular tasks of technical character, in important fields: for instance, some large free international port, or the reclaiming of broad territories for colonization, etc.; a successful precedent for such organization was quoted: the Suez Canal Company.

**III—Regionalism and Interregionalism**

Such a broad policy of an international character should be coherent. It involves careful preparation; it requires skillful execution. Organs of conception and of realization will be necessary. Their functioning will not be an easy one, at any stage.

To avoid insuperable difficulties, it will be wise, and even necessary, to reduce to the minimum the task of the larger agencies.

What the national state can do should be left to it alone.

Some problems concern only, or mainly, definite regions. The idea has spread that strong economic regions will have to be organized, with a view to permit the actual realization of many of the aspirations indicated above. I think that in many cases the formation of an economic region through which national states would form a custom union and a monetary union would be beneficial to all the parties concerned.

But, of course, the relations between the regions would have to be carefully organized, in the same spirit of expansion and increased freedom—even if the ties be less tight than between the states inside the region.

Furthermore, it should not be forgotten that some problems, covering in fact the whole world, have to be solved within a truly universal scope: in that case, the functions of the organisms in charge of such tasks would and should cross every border, national as well as regional.

**IV**

Let us stop here. We have hardly scratched the immense field of postwar reconstruction. The very broad ideas which have been sketched give a few clear hints. But these hints should be carefully elaborated.

Such a review stresses the boundless difficulty of the task. But it shows the effort worthwhile.

After the victory, the United Nations, and with them, all men in need and quest, will once again have a choice to make: a choice for the better or for the worse.

A bad peace; a lack of international leadership; a failure to grasp the exigencies of the new times; and the world risks a long period of chaos, of economic impotence, of social upheavals.

Given a durable peace: a sound program of both political and economic reorganization in international relations; an understanding promotion of social security: many hopes would be legitimately born. There will be no Utopia. Even under the best conditions, difficulties will be plenty, hardships unavoidable and perseverance needed. But the trend would be upwards. And men would again, without minding the effort, enjoy the deep satisfaction which lies in striving ahead, in achieving positive results, in building up the future! Our future, and that of our children.

## As We Face the Postwar Period . . .

Where we approach practical solutions, Dr. Van Zeeland writes, we meet at once two important distinctions in the facts themselves:

First, there are questions which bear, exclusively or mainly, upon national interests; then there are others which evidently surpass national limits or interests and must be solved along international lines.

Second, there will be, at the very minute the hostilities cease, or even before that, in the case of extensive reconquest, a most urgent task—feeding, clothing, helping to keep order among people of countries occupied by the enemy and often practically reduced to ruin. After relief has been given, the big problem of permanent or long-term reconstruction will have to be tackled.

Let us examine these points briefly.

1. The scope of the responsibilities to be left to the national states should not be underemphasized. Theirs will be a task of moral and material rebuilding which will require endless effort. Yet none of these national efforts could succeed if it were not co-ordinated with the parallel efforts of fellow nations. In other words, if they are not taken into, and supported by, a strong reorganization of international relations, both political and economic, none of these national efforts could be truly successful.

A responsibility bigger than ever lies upon the shoulders of those individuals or nations that will be, through the force of circumstances, entrusted with the leadership of the victory.

By its very "grandeur" and power, the United States has here to meet a call whose glory, importance, and difficulty are unsurpassed.

2. The immediate task of re-establishing a minimum of material order in liberated countries, especially in Europe and Asia, will be urgent and complicated. There is no absolute division between these problems and those of the permanent reconstruction; or, rather, let us say that in many cases the answers we shall give to these temporary problems of material character will influence developments in the long-term range.

Both in the conception and in the execution of the broad task of relief, regard should be kept for the still broader aims of permanent reorganization, so as not to endanger them but to prepare and favor them from the very beginning.

In the handling of the immediate, most urgent, political relief problem, the Bureau set up at the initiative of the St. James's Conference is in charge. The head of that Bureau, Sir Frederic Leith Ross, has recently been engaged in discussions with Washington authorities. The full results of these conversations have not been made public. But at least we know that the problems are under review and that solutions are being talked over.

3. In all these directions, many partial or scattered suggestions have already been offered, in studies made by a number of national or international, private, official, and semiofficial groups or committees.

Practically all the Governments of the United Nations, through one agency or another, are endeavoring to examine their special national problems. The very progress they are making in their own field of studies stresses the paramount importance of international action, key and condition of the success of each one of their endeavors.

# Visits to Boston of Dartmouth and North Carolina Navy Headline the Week End

## Bluege Named New Manager Of Senators

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Ossie Bluege, one of the finest infielders the American League has seen and for 17 years a perfectionist at third base for the Washington baseball club, is to manage the Senators for the 1943 season.

President Clark C. Griffith of the Senators signed Bluege to a one-year contract. Salary terms were not disclosed, but it was reported Bluege would receive around $10,000.

The veteran Bluege held down the hot corner for Washington from the tail-end of the 1922 season, when he came up as a rookie from Peoria, of the Three-Eye League, until he retired from active service and became a Senator coach in 1940.

**Succeeds Harris**

He succeeds Stanley R. (Bucky) Harris, who resigned as Washington's skipper two weeks ago. Harris, the "Boy Wonder" pilot of the championship Washington teams of 1924 and 1925, has spent 19 years as a major league manager, 13 of them with the Senators. He skippered the Detroit Tigers for five seasons and spent one year at the helm of the Boston Red Sox. When he quit the Senators, Bucky indicated he was seeking another baseball post, but so far has failed to make a connection.

Harris said in resigning that he believed the move was for the good of both himself and the club. The Senators wound up in seventh place again this season, a nest they have occupied so long that it looks like a monopoly. Under Bucky's guidance Washington won three pennants, but has looked dismal in recent years.

Bluege played on the pennant-winning Washington teams of 1924, 1925 and 1933. In all, he participated in 1,867 games for Griffith, the only major league employer he has known. His life-time major league batting average over 17 seasons was .272.

**Defensive Performer**

But it was as a defensive performer that Ossie stood out. Griffith, one of the shrewdest baseball men in the business, rates him as the best defensive third baseman of all time.

"He made all the tough ones look easy," Griffith said.

## Great Collection of Stars Invade Stadium Each Week

By Web Morse

*Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Memory does not recall bigger, better or more football players invading the Harvard Stadium so often, so early and so regularly.

Chapel Hill cadets brought a collection of graduate stars from Fordham, Cornell, Boston College and other institutions known to have had youngsters gifted in football; Pennsylvania, collegiate power of the East in the football world followed the next Saturday; and William & Mary, last week end, another power in the East; and now this Saturday Dartmouth arrives.

Back a few decades ago Harvard prospered in the football world under the tutelage of the former Percy Haughton. In those days the name of Harvard and Haughton were synonymous with the best known in football. The approach of Dartmouth then would be what was known as an objective game and concentrated preparation was made accordingly. This Saturday Dartmouth approaches again, but today it is merely another game taken in stride by both.

**Big Green Backs**

The Big Green will bring a sturdy forward wall and a collection of backs the equal of, if not better, than the cadets, Penn, or William & Mary. The prospects are alarming, or should be. But there is that something about this present Harvard team not comparable to the Harvard teams of the past. There is no one individual even mentioned in All-America classification; there is no forward wall comparable to the Gardiner, Pfister, Peabody, Miller combine of last year, and no backs of established fame, yet, the team is unpredictable and a probable match for Dartmouth nevertheless.

For no good reason other than admiration Harvard was named a favorite against William & Mary last Saturday. As it turned out—a 7 to 7 score—there was little justification, but for those who saw the Indians in a pre-game practice Friday, there was no comparison. These Indians had physique, experience and maturity to match against mere boys. The Harvard youngsters have little more than fire—athletically speaking. That means determination, love of the game of football, and complete faith in their coach, Dick Harlow.

**Dartmouth Favored**

They were defeated by Chapel Hill and Penn, but they surprised one and all in each defeat. They were given defenses in each game by Coach Harlow to fit their weaknesses and to offset the strength of the opponents. The offense is slow to reach potency. It failed to score against the cadets, it tallied only once against Penn and again last Saturday. It is coming slowly, but surely, and will be better this week. At this writing it would be sheer fallacy to make Harvard a favorite against Dartmouth, but the Crimson does have a chance.

The one thing no coach—even Harlow—can control in a young team like this Harvard aggregation is inexperience, and with it the mistakes. Mistakes were common in the opener against the cadets, they were more apparent against Penn and again costly against William & Mary, Saturday. Fumbling, as much a blow to the football coach as a base on balls to the baseball pitcher, set the whole Harvard system almost beyond recall last Saturday. One put the team in a hole from which it could not recover in the early periods and another gave the visitors their opportunity and they capitalized.

**Has Faced Better**

No matter what Dartmouth has to offer, Harvard has already faced better. The cadets and Penn offered backs as good or better than those of the Big Green and no line in the East will be better than that which said "how do you do" to the Harvard backs all afternoon Saturday. Gerrad Ramsey and company made a determined bid to impress New Englanders with their prowess as linemen and they succeeded. Harvard double teamed on Mr. Ramsey when possible, but they could not team on Captain Bass, Holloway and Fields all at the same time. Those William & Mary linemen were real friendly the way they barged into that Crimson backfield—traps and all. And Dartmouth will do no better you may be assured.

If the Harvards did not take too much of a physical pounding and have to play without Jack Fisher and company, those Dartmouth backs, Kast, Wolfe, Douglas, etc., are going to be greeted in a thorough and complete manner. If Jackie Comeford of Everett plays, the Big Green will meet Crimson backs with poise—almost too much poise. Lem Cummings will show some good end play as will Bill Barnes and the probable return of Capt. Dan Forte will help. Those Harvard tackles, Stan Durwood and Russ Stannard, durable and steady, will be a match for Anderson and Daukas. And while the Crimson backfield is not a match on paper for Dartmouth, such individuals as Anderson, O'Donnell, Wilson, Perkins, and others will not be unnoticed.

**No Holding Back**

Neither team has been in a position to hold back much. The early competition has been such that the best available had to be used, but both teams seem capable of absorbing instruction and both teams will go all out this week end which gives the prospective spectator a smug feeling of something worth seeing. Tuss McLaughry the Dartmouth coach, and Dick Harlow are great friends even as opponents and a dull afternoon will not be in prospect at the Stadium Saturday.

## Saturday's Stars

*By the Associated Press*

**Alex Agase, Illinois guard**—Scored two touchdowns in 20-12 upset over Minnesota, snatching ball from Bill Daley's hands and running 35 yards to one score and recovering an end zone fumble for winning marker.

**Bod Odell, Penn halfback**—Passed to one touchdown, set up two others with fine runs and led Quakers to 35-6 triumph over Yale, coached by his brother, Howie.

**Angelo Bertelli, Notre Dame quarterback**—Passed to all four Irish touchdowns and kicked three extra points to lead way to 27-0 shutout of Stanford, completing 14 of 20 passes, nine in a row, for 233 yards.

**Mike Micka, Colgate fullback**—Scored two touchdowns in 27-19 victory over Dartmouth, setting up one of them with pass interception and 23-yard run.

**Hank Margarita, Brown halfback**—Covered 214 yards in 26 attempts and scored two touchdowns in 28-21 victory over Columbia.

**Frankie Sinkwich, Georgia halfback**—Scored three touchdowns in 48-13 rout of Mississippi.

**Elroy Hirsch, Wisconsin halfback**—Scored both touchdowns in leading his team to 17-9 win over Missouri.

**Joe Muha, V. I. I. fullback**—Scored three touchdowns, passed to two others and kicked two extra points in 38-18 rout of Virginia.

**Bob Perina, Princeton halfback**—Ran and passed Tigers to 10-0 victory over Navy, setting up both Princeton scores.

**Paul Sarringhaus, Ohio State halfback**—Tossed two touchdown passes and set up a third in 28-12 victory over Southern California.

**Hank Mazur, Army halfback**—His running and passing carried Army to 28-8 victory over Cornell.

**Al Santucci, Santa Clara center**—Booted extra point which gave Broncos 7-6 victory over California.

**Rudolph Mobley, Hardin-Simmons halfback**—Scored touchdown which beat Southern Methodist, 7-6, and gained 104 yards in 21 tries.


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## *Fall Fandango!* *By Mun'*

Wide World

## Young Glen Berry Stars In San Francisco Meet

**Pacific Coast Sidelines**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO—The remarkable performance of 14-year-old Glen Berry in swimming 100 yards freestyle in 61.5s., featured the annual indoor meet staged by the San Francisco Recreation Department in the Crystal Plunge. What made the youngster's performance still more amazing was the fact that in the 100-yard race last April he could only finish third, the winning time being 1:06.4. Thus in the last five months he has improved slightly more than 5 seconds and the two boys who finished ahead of him in April were second and third this time. He also registered another excellent performance in annexing the 35-yard freestyle in 17.8s.

Berry's time in the 100 has never been approached in this region and is almost 5 seconds faster than the record established by Billy DeMello of The Olympic Club which previously has been considered an outstanding performance for a 14-year-old boy. The ready acceptance of the time of 61.5 brings to memory the incident in 1904 at Lurline Baths when Scott Leary swam the 100 yards in 60s. and the timers, refusing to believe their watches, would not give him credit for what would then have been a new world's record. At that time Leary held the Pacific Coast record with 63.2-5 and the timers could not believe that he had improved sufficiently to cut 3.2 seconds off his time.

Other excellent performances at the juvenile meet were Bob McPetridge's 24.5 for the 35-yard breaststroke under 15; Bill Harris' 23.5 for the 35-yard backstroke under 15; and Roger Sobel's 28.2 for the 50-yard freestyle for 15 and 16-year-olds.. In past years this meet had been confined to playground swimmers but Helen Center (supervisor for swimming for the San Francisco Recreation Department) wisely decided to invite the coaches of the various clubs of the Bay region to have their boys compete. This not only provided the playground swimmers with better competition but also gave them an opportunity to observe the form of the boys who have been properly schooled by Coaches George Schroth (The Olmypic Club), Gus Johannsen (Oakland Athens Club), Jim O'Doan (Jewish Community Center), and Hoyt Wood (Concordia Club).

Mark Graham of the S. F. R. D. supervised the meet which was marked by great enthusiasm on the part of the young contestants. Now that so many adult members of the various clubs are in the United States Service the youngsters are receiving more attention from the coaches and are responding with increased keenness and interest. Naturally a continuance of this coach-attention and enthusiastic juvenile response will result in a higher standard for juveniles and, later on, in the adult division.

Results: 100-yards freestyle—Glen Berry (Playground Juniors) 61.5; 35-yards breaststroke under 15—Bob McPetridge (The Olympic Club) 24.5; 35-yards freestyle under 13—Nino Galardi (P. J.) 30.8; 35-yards freestyle under 15—Glen Berry 17.8; 50-yards freestyle under 15—Angelo Paresi (P. J.) 15.8; 50-yards freestyle between 15 and 16—Roger Sobel (Concordia Club) 28.2; 35-yards breaststroke under 15—Bill Harris (The Olympic Club) 23.5; low board diving under 15—Neal Moran (Oakland Athens Club).

* * *

Winner of the annual California State Fair team bowling championship was the Hudson Trophies aggregation of Oakland, which amassed a total of 3,148 points; Log Cabin Bakeries of Oroville rolled up a total of 3,005 to capture second place, and Lunch Bowl of Watsonville was third with 3,002. The team of W. Coe-H. Reimcke of Lodi annexed the doubles title with 1,334, J. Klushman-K. Apbel (Lodi) finished second with 1,318 and L. Reall-J. Edwards (Oakland) third with 1,315. The singles championship was won by C. Harris of Richmond with 771; G. Maggi (South San Francisco) was second with 706, and J. Ortega of Oakland third with 697. Winner of the all-events title was C. Ferguson (Richmond) with 1,946, second place was annxed by H. Keller of Oakland with 1,946 and N. Sorich of San Rafael was third with 1,934.

* * *

With so many of this State's best swimmers in the United States Forces it was not surprising to have one of them capture this year's annual Golden Gate swim and appropriately, Rene Rapagiani the winner, represented the United States Navy. Swimming under adverse conditions, he covered the one-mile course in 28.5m. and was followed across the line by two members of the United States Coast Guard, John Huber, who finished in 29m., and Tom Lind in 30.5m. This was Rapagiani's second triumph in this event, having led the field in 1940 while he was a civilian. For this year's race he made a round-trip of more than 1,000 miles from San Diego in order to compete. This was the 13th consecutive time the South End Rowing Club has sponsored the event and it was fortunate this year in securing the approval and co-operation of the United States Coast Guard which detailed crews to escort the contesting swimmers across the Golden Gate course.

H. Archie Richardson

## Huge Gathering Views Football Game at Wembley

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—British football's greatest wartime pageant—an international game between England and Scotland—ended in a scoreless tie today before a crowd of 75,000 at Wembley Stadium. Biggest fotball crowd in England since 1939, it attracted two Kings, George of Greece and Haakon of Norway, as well as several cabinet ministers and high government and military officials.

The pipe band and drums of regiments of a Canadian division paraded the field at half time and low-flying RAF planes streaked across the sky above the stadium.

England had the more powerful team but was able to crack the Scots' defense only for two goals that were disallowed for offsides.

A rare wartime treat—oranges as refreshers—was given the players between the halves.

## Lloyd Budge Appointed

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Lloyd Budge, Miami tennis professional, has been appointed to help his brother, Don Budge, as director of the physical training program of the Embrey-Riddle School of Aviation here.

## *Bruins to Make Home Debut At Garden Nov. 14*

The Boston Bruins, who probably will not be too much changed in personnel from the outfit which finished up the hockey season last March, are scheduled to play four games on the road before opening their National League season at home Nov. 14, according to the schedule released today.

The team, which begins practice in Montreal Wednesday, plays its first game against Canadiens at the Forum Oct. 31, as one-half of the league's curtain-raiser. As the other half New York will be at Toronto. Following their game at Montreal, Bruins swing over to Detroit Nov. 1, to Chicago Nov. 5, and to Toronto Nov. 12 before coming back to Boston for their debut before the home folks.

Each of the six clubs in the league will play 50 games, 25 at home and 25 away, with most of the games taking place on week ends. Only the Bruins have retained Tuesday night as a regular game-night, although New York, Montreal, and Toronto will have one each. Some teams will still have Thursday nights, but the week-end dates are far more numerous.

The authorities have been optimistic over travel accommodations, scheduling five road week-end twin billings for the Bruins. It remains to be seen whether they can play at Montreal Nov. 28 and then be in New York Nov. 29, or visit Toronto Dec. 19 and then be in Chicago Dec. 20, or be in Toronto Dec. 26 and in Montreal Dec. 27. The other three two-day festivals come Jan. 30 and 31 when the B's are at Toronto and New York, and Feb. 20 and 21 when they will be in Toronto and Detroit.

Hockey dates for the Bruins follow:

| Games Away | Games at Home |
|---|---|
| Oct 31 at Canadiens | Nov 14 Rangers |
| Nov 1 at Detroit | Nov 17 Canadiens |
| Nov 5 at Chicago | Nov 22 Toronto |
| Nov 12 at Toronto | Nov 24 Chicago |
| Nov 15 at Rangers | Dec 1 Detroit |
| Nov 28 at Canadiens | Dec 6 Rangers |
| Nov 29 at Rangers | Dec 8 Chicago |
| Dec 13 at Detroit | Dec 12 Canadiens |
| Dec 17 at Rangers | Dec 15 Detroit |
| Dec 19 at Toronto | Dec 22 Toronto |
| Dec 20 at Chicago | Dec 29 Rangers |
| Dec 26 at Toronto | Jan 1 Detroit |
| Dec 27 at Canadiens | Jan 10 Toronto |
| Jan 3 at Detroit | Jan 12 Chicago |
| Jan 9 at Canadiens | Jan 16 Rangers |
| Jan 17 at Rangers | Jan 19 Canadiens |
| Jan 21 at Detroit | Jan 26 Detroit |
| Jan 24 at Chicago | Feb 2 Chicago |
| Jan.30 at Toronto | Feb 7 Canadiens |
| Jan 31 at Rangers | Feb 9 Toronto |
| Feb 6 at Canadiens | Feb 23 Chicago |
| Feb 14 at Chicago | March 2 Detroit |
| Feb 20 at Toronto | March 9 Toronto |
| Feb 21 at Detroit | March 14 Canadiens |
| Feb 28 at Chicago | March 16 Rangers |

## Eastern Team Grid Records

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—Records of eastern college football teams:

| College | W | L | T | PTC | OP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albright | 3 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 6 |
| Coast Guard | 3 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 18 |
| Colgate | 3 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 25 |
| Delaware | 3 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 7 |
| Duquesne | 3 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 0 |
| Geneva | 3 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 6 |
| Georgetown | 3 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 13 |
| Norwich | 3 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 13 |
| Rochester | 3 | 0 | 0 | 89 | 0 |
| Syracuse | 3 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 6 |
| Amherst | 2 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 19 |
| Army | 2 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 8 |
| Bates | 2 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 12 |
| Boston College | 2 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 7 |
| Brown | 2 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 21 |
| Gettysburg | 2 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 30 |
| Hamilton | 2 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 7 |
| Haverford | 2 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 6 |
| Morris Harvey | 2 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 7 |
| Penn State | 2 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 10 |
| St. Vincent | 2 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 7 |
| Buffalo | 2 | 1 | 0 | 46 | 13 |
| Columbia | 2 | 1 | 0 | 54 | 13 |
| Dartmouth | 2 | 1 | 0 | 54 | 40 |
| Holy Cross | 2 | 1 | 0 | 66 | 32 |
| Indiana Teachers | 2 | 1 | 0 | 35 | 28 |
| Muhlenberg | 2 | 1 | 0 | 33 | 41 |
| Pennsylvania | 2 | 1 | 0 | 60 | 27 |
| Princeton | 2 | 1 | 0 | 37 | 33 |
| Western Maryland | 2 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 40 |
| West Virginia | 2 | 1 | 0 | 34 | 46 |

Five punters on the University of Wisconsin football team are left-footers.

## Local Grid Teams Hoping To Make Better Showing

By Gordon Campbell

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

After another week end of strange happenings on the gridiron nationally but not so strange locally, the football season in New England moves along to another full Saturday with the 49th meeting of Harvard and Dartmouth, the resumption of grid relations between Boston University and Tufts, and the second visit to Boston of the North Carolina Naval eleven (to play B. C.) headlining program here.

In all, 27 New England teams will see action in 17 games, with the hope that they will be more successful than they were last Saturday

On the national scene upsets were frequent, proving that the only thing you can tell about this football season is that you can't tell anything about it. There is a lot of explaining to be done in various quarters about Fordham's inability to get any better than a scoreless tie with University of North Carolina, Navy's loss to a Princeton team that had already lost to Williams, Texas A. and M.'s defeat by Corpus Christi, Great Lakes great team's being held to a one-point victory by a supposedly weak Pittsburgh outfit, Minnesota's loss to Illinois, and so on. It is just plain baffling.

**Not True to Form**

Here on the local scene things did not go true to form, but yet in many cases the results were not surprising. All of the local Boston elevens were favorites Saturday, but only one came through with a victory, and that by a narrow margin brought about by the interception of a pass and the recovery of a fumble. That was Boston College's victory over Clemson 14-7, a score that was much closer than anticipated. The Clemson coach, Frank Howard, was so surprised at his team's showing against the heavily favored Eagles that he was actually disappointed his boys didn't win, which would hardly make sense in a normal season but which is perfectly logical now.

Harvard was favored over William and Mary, but could only get a 7-7 tie, a result which disappointed Carl Voyles of the visitors. Coach Dick Harlow of the Crimson confounded everyone by not using his double shift, which probably has the Dartmouth coaches wondering whether the Big Green will see it in the Stadium this Saturday. Maybe Harlow figures that having used it once, against Penn for 35 yards, he has the psychological edge on his opponents now and that the mere threat of its being used again will keep them on side.

**B. U., Tufts Lose**

Both Boston University and Tufts were favored, but the former lost to Western Maryland and the latter to Bates. The Terriers were the more surprised of the two, and their loss gave Western Maryland its first victory in three starts, 7-0, even though the statistics favored the B. U. boys. The Jumbos loss was to a Bates outfit that has been called their best in years. Northeastern's 13-0 defeat by Springfield was not too surprising inasmuch as the Huskies were just opening their schedule while the victors already had played two games.

In other sections of New England Dartmouth passed out of the undefeated and untied picture by losing to Colgate 27-19. Yale was swamped by Penn 35-6, Williams trampled Clarkson 52-0, Holy Cross found its winning stride over Fort Totten 60-0, and Brown tacked a 28-21 beating on Columbia.

**Full Schedule**

Besides the games already mentioned for this Saturday, the schedule also calls for Yale to invade the Naval Academy, Brown to be host to Lafayette, Northeastern to face Bates at Brookline, Holy Cross to be at home to Syracuse, and Williams to go to Bowdoin.

The full schedule for New England teams follows:

Dartmouth at Harvard.
North Carolina Naval at Boston College.
Tufts at Boston University.
Bates at Northeastern.
Rochester at Amherst.
Williams at Bowdoin.
Lafayette at Brown.
Middlebury at Colby.
Syracuse at Holy Cross.
Connecticut at Maine.
Rhode Island State at Mass. State.
Yale vs. Navy at Baltimore.
Springfield at New Hampshire.
Vermont at Union.
Norwich at Coast Guard.
Swarthmore at Wesleyan.
Trinity at Worcester Tech.

## Minor Leagues Have Plans To Continue in Operation

DURHAM, N. C., Oct. 12 (AP)—Unless deprived of sufficient playing talent and adequate transportation because of the war, baseball's minor leagues will operate in 1943, President W. G. Bramham of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues has declared.

"Professional baseball will continue," said Bramham in his annual report, "if (1) it can get players qualified to play professional baseball and if (2) transportation is available to carry out schedules.

"If the prosecution of this war eliminates either of these important 'ifs,' as applied to professional baseball, then we will gracefully accept a temporary fate which is made inevitable in the interest of a greater cause."

**At Attention**

"Baseball, like everything and everybody else, stands at attention during the great national emergency confronting us," the report said.

"It wants to continue as usual. It will continue, as usual, if possible to do so. It is in better position to go forward than it has ever been. It will keep its house in order and lead other lines of endeavor when a state of national normalcy is established."

Of the 41 minor leagues which closed the 1941 season, 10 were forced to disband before the start of the 1942 season because of difficulties brought on by the war, Bramham said in the report.

**31 Clubs Disbanded**

These were the Arizona-Texas, Cotton States, Michigan State, Alabama State, Coastal Plain, Eastern Shore, Florida State, Northeast Arkansas, Ohio State and Western Leagues.

In addition, 31 individual clubs disbanded before the start of the 1942 season, but 15 of these vacancies were filled by new clubs and those transferred from disbanded leagues, leaving a net loss of 10 leagues and 16 individual clubs between the end of the 1941 season and the start of the 1942 campaign.

Five other leagues—West Texas-New Mexico, Florida East Coast, Evangeline, Kentucky-Indiana and California—disbanded during the past season.

The report listed a total of $232,474.43 turned over to war relief agencies by various minor league clubs from gate receipts of special games. The largest single contribution was $27,389.82 from an International League game played for Army-Navy Relief by Newark and Jersey City.

**War Bond Sales**

In addition, most clubs participated in campaigns which resulted in the sale of thousands of dollars worth of war bonds and stamps.

"To date," the report said, "1,224 (minor league) players have reported as joining the armed forces of the government. A total of 692 has gone into factories and engaged in defense work.

"There are a great many players absent from their clubs without any explanation, many of whom are, without doubt, in the armed forces or defense work."

## *Detroit Schools Are to Abolish Sports Programs*

DETROIT (AP) — Interscholastic athletic competition between Detroit's public high schools will be abolished at the close of the current football season to be replaced for the war's duration by a compulsory physical fitness program for the 52,000 boys and girls, school Supt. Warren E. Bow has announced.

The order, Bow said, was issued under blanket authority given him by the Board of Education and has the approval of all high school principals. It was believed the first act of its kind in an American metropolitan community.

The new fitness program will be compulsory for students of all grades. Heretofore physical education had been required for only two high school years.

School authorities said transportation problems and difficulty in replacing worn sports equipment influenced the decision.

## Players Ordered To Drop Letters USA From Suits

HAVANA, Oct. 12 (AP)—The letters "USA" disappeared from the uniforms of Americans playing in the amateur world's series here, and La Prensa Libre published a report that Ambassador Spruille Braden had ordered the emblems removed.

The newspaper said it had been informed that the Ambassador acted because the team, the Eastern Airlines Club from Miami, is not an official, governmental organization.

No explanation was forthcoming at the embassy.

## Successful Drive

NEW YORK (AP)—Approximately 600 tons of scrap metal was brought to Ebbets Field by 59,064 Brooklyn fans to pay their way into the Dodgers' last five home games of the baseball season, with the club accepting 10 pounds of scrap in place of each ticket.

The War Production Board, in a letter thanking the fans for the contribution, estimated this collection alone would be enough to make 29 light tanks, 32 Flying Fortresses, 6,526 repeating rifles, or in other words, enough equipment for a complete division.

## Centre Coach Enlists

CINCINNATI (AP)—Laird Holt, football coach of Centre College, is to be the third Centre coach to enter the armed services this year.

He announced, just before the Centre-Cincinnati University game, that he had received a lieutenant's commission in the Naval Reserve and had been ordered to report for duty Nov. 2 at Boston.


**COMING**

IN THE *Weekly Magazine Section* of THE

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

*Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section of Oct. 17, 1942*

"ONE HIGH, FROM NORTH TO SOUTH: UNIDENTIFIED" Pictures and Text by Lucian Aigner
A picture spread of the network of spotting towers throughout the United States whose personnel checks and identifies every plane in the sky.

APPLES RED, OR APPLES YELLOW? By John Gould
Mr. and Mrs. Public likes red apples but this apple grower is sure he could change this preference if he could induce them to forget the color and think only of the delicious flavor.

IN THE FABLED SOLOMONS By Mary F. Barber
A visit to the Solomon Islands furnishes the gorgeous landscape and fascinating history of these front-lined South Sea jungles where the United States Marines are holding off invading Japanese armies.

CHINA WILL NEVER QUIT By Richard J. Walsh and Pearl S. Buck
Two authorities on the Far East discuss China, in terms of her past and future, in the fourth of the Harvard University Radio Broadcast series entitled "The Fight for a Free World."

THE ELUSIVE COLONEL BRITTON By Harold Hobson
Britain's mysterious radio personality provides a continuous guessing contest as to his identity.

THE TYROLESE WILL COME HOME TO THEIR MOUNTAINS By Saville R. Davis
The peoples of the Tyrolean Alps, after two years' absence from home under Adolf Hitler's repatriation plan, have found the brown-shirted emperor something less than expected and they long for the twilight mists and tinkling herds of their homeland.

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# Art Exhibitions in Greater Boston—Theater Openings--Music News

## Picasso Show at Wellesley; Graphic Arts at the Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Wellesley College Art Museum there will be shown through Oct. 18 an exhibition of paintings by Pablo Picasso, lent by the Museum of Modern Art, New York.

There are enough paintings in this exhibition to disclose the versatility of Picasso. But the disparity of styles induces a certain confusion in this particular display. It is not easy to find a logical sequence, or even a discernible kinship in many of the works. Picasso seems to have participated in every extreme of style to which the art of painting lends itself. The very scope of his undertakings bespeaks a restlessness and curiosity, an exploring, probing, analytical disposition which is peculiar to artists of this century.

Picasso is the archetype. He has the most flexible and indefatigable capacity of all his contemporaries. His is a perplexing talent; for, on the one hand, it is capricious, on the other, reflective. He shows qualities that critics in time past found mutually exclusive. Some of his pictures result from a seeming abondon, recording in flowing flourishes of the brush a passing mood; others were composed like an architectural edifice, from a solid foundation with substantial fabrication.

The pictures in Wellesley show that the artist in our times responds to many stimuli, that he strives to absorb and interpret the revelations of modern learning. He also tries to shape a symbol of the prevailing mood of modern life. If there is confusion in Picasso, it does not mean that he is himself confused. He is simply translating shifting patterns of living into the language of paint.

The pressure of outward circumstances has forced artists to inwardness and introspection. Artists like Picasso are telling us in the sometimes expressive, sometimes cryptic idiom what our dramatists, critics, and columnists proclaim in terse phrases. Because matter-of-factness is the fashion of the day, artists of the fantastic type seem by contrast bizarre and eccentric.

In the Wellesley exhibition is a work painted by Picasso in 1899. It is a veiled, impressionistic portrait of his sister, and in no way does it anticipate the eruptive changes in his subsequent work. Paintings of the Blue period show the growing convictions of a young painter who experiences a twofold revelation, the misery engendered by poverty, and the forcefulness of the technical innovations of Paul Cézanne. A portrait of the Analytical Cubist period shows the emergence of the geometric style and carries us to the threshold of Abstraction. Subsequent portraits by Picasso were painted in the Surrealistic, the Stained Glass, the Classical and the Primitive manner. One portrait looks crude in its raw colorings and sweeping brushwork, another is a sophisticated weft of meaningful lines. It does not seem possible that the same man could be as tragically impassioned in one mood, and as dispassionately suave in another. Picasso the cynic appears to mock at Picasso the poet.

The exhibition has been enlarged with a good deal of supplementary material, reproductions, explanatory labels, and printed material with comparative illustrations. Certainly, the students at Wellesley College are given an intelligent approach to a subject that is difficult.

* * *

### Prints at Boston Museum

An excursion to the northwest wing of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to see the displays of etchings and engravings is well worth the effort. With modesty and without fanfare, choice displays are installed from time to time. They show how rich is the heritage of graphic arts, which, because of small dimensions, have been obscured by the generous proportions of painted pictures.

There is a particularly interesting selection of sixteenth century Italian engravings after Raphael. Most of the drawings by that master have unfortunately vanished and these engravings made by others provide the only pictorial clues to their existence. Raphael enjoyed great success and many engravers sought to benefit by his popularity by making pictures from his drawings. Generally, the added enhancements bestowed by these lesser craftsmen diminish the significance of the print. There was one truly outstanding engraver, Marcantonio Raimondi. He made his plates under the supervision of Raphael. They are executed with delicacy and grace and they contain none of the vulgarizing features of the other engravings. reproductions of Raphael's drawings have been hung on the walls alongside of prints of similar subjects. As usual, comparison shows the peculiar authority, dignity, and skill that lies in the handiwork of genius.

In another gallery, we may see the etchings of the seventeenth century Italian, Giovanni Benedeto Castiglione. Here are compositions developed with the rhetorical gesture and histrionic disposition of baroque artists. In yet another gallery we may see engravings of the Englishman, William Faithorne, who portrayed John Milton, William II, the Earl of Essex, Catherine of Braganza, and other notables of his day with grace and elegance.

Landscape etchings by Gabriel Perelle show the poetic manner in which picturesque views were composed in the seventeenth century.

### 'Forgotten Village' Friday

John Steinbeck's Mexican film, "The Forgotten Village," will have its New England premiere at the Fine Arts Theater Friday. The picture, which is in the documentary classification, was produced by Herbert Kline with Alexander Hackensmid as director of photography. Narration is by Burgess Meredith. Steinbeck prepared the story and script.

### Loew's Plans for Speech

Arrangements have been completed so that patrons of Loew's State and Orpheum threaters will be able to listen to President Roosevelt's radio talk at 10 p. m. tonight and then see the regular show of "Panama Hattie" and "The World at War."

### Astaire-Hayworth Preview

An invitation preview at "You Were Never Lovelier," starring Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth, will be held by Columbia Pictures at the Exeter Theater Tuesday morning and will be followed by a luncheon at the Copley-Plaza. The film has music by Jerome Kern, and features Xavier Cugat and his orchestra.

### On Radio Tuesday

Rudolf Firkusny, Czech pianist, is to play a program of Dvorak's Theme and Variations, Op. 36, two Sonatas of Scarlatti, and Chopin's Nocturne, Op. 27, No. 1, and Scherzo, Op. 31, in "Keyboard Concerts," CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

## Art Exhibitions

**Boston Public Library**—Exhibition Legros—etchings and drypoints. Through October.

**Cambridge Center for Adult Education, 42 Brattle Street**—Portrait paintings and drawings by Charlotte Hunnewell Lampson. Through Oct. 13.

**Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain**—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays, 2 to 5.

**Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street**—Pictures by Edna Hibel.

**Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street**—Portraits by Madam Jeanne W. De Leiris. Through Oct. 26.

**Grace Horne Galleries, 210 Dartmouth Street**—Paintings by Umberto Romano, water colors by Arthur K. D. Healy. Through Nov. 17.

**Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street**—Members' exhibition.

**Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street**—Prints of ships and yachts.

**Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street**—Exhibition of art work by children of the Boston public schools.

**Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street**—Water colors by Catherine Spencer Goodnow. Through Oct. 24.

**Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge**—Permanent Collection of Medieval and modern artists; Asiatic works of art and prints of the Masters; Roman coins.

**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court**—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45. Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National Holidays.

**Museum of Fine Arts**—Hours, 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; closed Mondays. Paintings by contemporary American artists (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery). Prints after Raphael, engravings by Duaant, etchings by Castiglione and the Perelle (Print Department). The Philip Leffingwell Spalding collection of early American silver. Recent Accession Gallery.

## Exhibitions Outside Boston

**Massachusetts**

**Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy**—Contemporary Canadian artists. Through Nov. 10 Portraits by the Colonial American painter, John Greenwood. Through Nov. 6.

**Concord: Concord Art Association**—Memorial exhibition of paintings by Frederick A. Bosley. Water colors, pottery and miniatures by Robert N. Hudspeth.

**Lowell: Whistler Birthplace**—Independent's exhibition, also miscellaneous work by Americans. Through Oct. 14.

**Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum**—Music in Art. Paintings by Lee Ramadell. Through Oct. 31.

**Springfield: Museum of Fine Arts**—Contemporary Portraits. Through Oct. 31.

**The George Walter Vincent Smith Art Gallery**—Loan exhibition of oils, water colors, prints and drawings from the Midtown Galleries in New York. Through Oct. 25.

**Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum**—Paintings by Pablo Picasso. Through Oct. 18.

**Winchester: Winchester Public Library Gallery**—Water colors by Eliot O'Hara. Through Oct. 28.

**Worcester: Worcester Art Museum**—Exhibition of British crafts, sponsored by the British Government.

**New Hampshire**

**Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art**—American prints, prints by Joseph Pennell, paintings of life in the Soviet Union by Frank Horowitz. Through October.

Museum of Modern Art

**Picasso Painting and Drawing**

**Above is the oil, "Mother," and below the pencil, "Diaghilev and Selisburg," both now on exhibition at Wellesley College.**

## The Daily Dialer

What President Roosevelt himself has described as a "homey talk" on domestic and foreign matters will be delivered tonight over all networks at 10, WEEI, WHDH. WBZ, WNAC and WMEX will relay the address locally.

Earlier all local stations, except WNAC, will be linked together to carry talks by Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Commandant of the First Naval District, and Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding the First Service Command, on "Preventing Sabotage of the War Effort," WBZ, WEEI, WHDH, WCOP, and WMEX, 7:15 p. m.

John Barry, Boston commentator, is to begin a thrice weekly series, WNAC, 7:45 p. m. Geared to a holiday theme, Attorney General Francis Biddle is to discuss "The Status of Italian Aliens in This Country," before a Columbus Day rally in Carnegie Hall, MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Orson Welles is to be narrator for an air adaptation of Samuel Eliot Morison's "Admiral of the Ocean Sea," with Karl Swenson playing the role of Christopher Columbus, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m. Judy Garland, John Payne, and Adolph Menjou are to play an air version of the film, "Morning Glory," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Richard Crooks, tenor, making his first appearance on his fall-winter air series, is to sing "Una Furtiva Lagrima," from Donizetti's "Elixir of Love," "Comfort Ye, My People," from Handel's "Messiah," Elgar's "Land of Hope and Glory," and Leoni's "Coolan Du," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Helen Jepson and James Melton are to be heard in a concert of American music. Miss Jepson is to sing Nevin's "Mighty Lak a Rose" and Watts's "Joy." Mr. Melton will sing Schwartz' "Is There Someone Lovelier Than You" and Fox's "Hills of Home." As a duet they will sing "Bess, You Is My Woman Now," from Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess," MBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Gracie Fields, popular English entertainer, is to begin a Monday-to-Friday five-minute series, Blue-WHDH, 9:55 p. m.

## Ballet Seen As a Species Of Idealism

The art of ballet is a form of idealism, John Martin, dance critic of the New York Times, said in a lecture at the Boston Public Library under the auspices of the Institute of Modern Art Saturday afternoon.

It presents man as upright, poised, serene, in command of himself, and having a physical dominion commensurate with or perhaps transcending his increased dominion in other directions. The ballet dancer fulfills for the spectator his own potential conquest of self, time, and space.

Ballet began with the Renaissance in the ballrooms of Italy, when an uncouth society was reaching out for elegance, good manners, culture. For these qualities it went to the dancing masters of the day, who, Mr. Martin stopped to point out in connection with current times, were more often than not Jews—then even as now persecuted, then even as now having special gifts to contribute to the progress of the human race.

* * *

France, through its wealthy travelers to Italy, saw what was going on, and soon bought up what available stock it could of dancing masters, musicians, etc., for the improvement of its own rough estate. Eventually ballet emerged from the large halls where it was given in the round, so to speak, that is, before an audience facing the central dancing floor from three sides, into the court, where it received further polish (and a new liveliness from the infiltration of peasant dances), and finally to the stage, where it assumed its present frontal plane—with the basic turn-out that allows for side movements without obscuring the body line, and the five positions of the feet which establish a sure foundation for turns, leaps, and other techniques requiring spring and elevation.

Jean George Noverre (early eighteenth century) was the first great innovator. He removed the traditional mask, and otherwise tried to relate to life what had by then become a stilted academic form, rather as an imitation of life than as an expression of it, and succeeded to a degree in his reforms, although even yet not all of his ideas have been carried out, Mr. Martin said. Noverre was the inventor of the ballet d'action, giving ballet plot and a separate identity instead of continuing to treat it as the accessory of opera it had been at that period.

Meanwhile costumes were changing from the long, heavy panniered skirts of the women, and the tonnelets (which might be considered the precursors of the short ballet skirt) of the men, to lighter, filmier garments allowing for freer movements; and as the ballerina evolved, new techniques were introduced, such as the rising up on the tip of the toe and sustaining the position, known as pointes. This rising, this attempt to get into the air, is a symbol of man's desire for elevation, his reaching up for a higher selfhood, and came in as supernatural creatures—sylphides, wilis, and other floating beings—began to populate ballet in place of the earthier nymphs, satyrs, and dryads of pagan mythology.

* * *

The lecturer paid tribute to the late Michel Fokine, founder of the modern Russian Ballet, whose aim (and accomplishment) was to charge ballet with the expression of life, and to imbue it with unity—in music, costume, choregraphy and setting; and hailed Antony Tudor, the English choregrapher, creator of "Pillar of Fire," as the herald of a new epoch which he sees in the hands of an English-American ballet (giving honorable mention to Eugene Loring and his "Billy the Kid"), again significant in relation to the times. For ballet has been an expression of democracy from the start, when man first awoke and found himself a self-governing individual capable of growth and advancement. Through all its depressions, struggles, and deflections, impeded by wars, but impelled by man's eternal instinct for progress, the vertical, up-reaching, soaring line of ballet is an assertion of the proud rights and dignity of individual man.

Mr. Martin spoke of the form known as Ballet Russe, an offshoot of the Russian Ballet as developed by Fokine and presented in its integrity by Diaghileff in the first five years of his impresariosship, as later degenerating (for the most part) into something merely smart, chi-chi, a product of Paris internationalism. And with few descendant choregraphers left—Massine, Balanchine, and possibly Lichine—the Russian epoch is drawing to a close. For the Soviet Ballet is oddly enough the most conservative, or more accurately, reactionary, of a conservative form, under the most radical of government forms. Mr. Martin used the word "conservative" in its true sense of preserving. Thus ballet is conservative because it preserves the traditions of the past, all its tested wisdoms, while discarding what proves to be valueless, and adding new wisdoms as it grows and enlarges.

Do not let anybody tell you the great days of ballet are over, Mr. Martin admonished. Greater days lie ahead. In the matter of technique alone the young ballet student can do things that former famous ballerinas never thought of doing. In spite of war, ballet will continue to develop. It is in as continuous a state of change, growth and improvement as is mankind.

And do not look for realism. Ballet is linked to life through fantasy. It is a form of idealism, not realism.

Of course Mr. Martin covered much more ground than is outlined here, and in his own humorous style. He talked briefly of some of the new ballets to be presented by Ballet Theater in its engagement at the Boston Opera House Wednesday through Saturday, generously answering questions at the close of the lecture.

Even when a ballet is not very good, he said, it is worth watching, for its relation to the past, and to the future. **Margaret Lloyd**

Vandamm

**Percy Waram**

**In "Life With Father," now in the second week of a return engagement at the Wilbur.**

### Openings Today

At the Colonial — "Mr. Sycamore." Theater Guild production of a new play by Ketti Frings based on a story by Robert Ayre. Lillian Gish, Stuart Erwin, and Claiborne Foster are featured in the cast. Lester Vail directed and Samuel Leve designed the settings. The play is the first in the season of the Guild and the American Theater Society. Curtain at 8:30.

At the Majestic—"Trial by Jury" and "H. M. S. Pinafore." Matinee performance of a new double bill by the Boston Comic Opera Company, presented by R. H. Burnside. Curtain at 2:30.

At the Shubert—"Priorities of 1942." Vaudeville revue, presented by Clifford C. Fischer and the Messrs. Shubert with a cast headed by Holtz, Willie Howard, Bert Wheeler, Hank Ladd, and Argentinita. Curtain at 2:30.

## Symphonic Novelties Impending

Not only Shostakovitch's Seventh Symphony but his First, Second, Third, Fifth, and Sixth, and his Piano Concerto, are scheduled by Dr. Koussevitzky for this season, the conductor confided to a reporter in New York the other day. Practically a Shostakovitch Festival.

New works listed include Martinů's First Symphony and a symphony by Berezowski, both commissioned by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation; Roy Harris' Fifth Symphony, William Schuman's Cantata, "A Free Song," Jacobi's Ode for Orchestra, and two interludes from Menotti's opera, "The Island God."

Revivals will include Stravinsky's "Oedipus Rex," Mahler's Fifth Symphony, Bruckner's Eighth, Debussy's "La Demoiselle Elue," Berlioz's "Harold in Italy," and Scriabin's "Prometheus."

## Stage News

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

The Theater Guild has purchased "The Russian People," the Konstantin Simonov drama which has aroused considerable interest in this country during the past four months. Originally produced at the Leningrad Theater in July of this year, the play has since been performed in more than a hundred theaters of the Soviet Union.

Konstantin Simonov is one of the most popular of the young Russian playwrights. Besides "The Russian People" he has had two additional plays produced in the U. S. S. R. and is an important member of the Komosol Theater, noted for its sponsorship of young writers. He is also recognized as a fine poet. In the last year, as a war correspondent, he has reported on the defense of Moscow, Leningrad, and Stalingrad.

* * *

"Hash in July," a comedy by Burrell Smith, will be given at the Barbizon Plaza Theater, on Oct. 19, with Irene Eliot, Kenneth Ayers, George Breen, Edgar Revrac, Phyllis Carver, and Al Urbstein in the cast. The play was tried out last summer at the Pine Lake Theater.


## AMUSEMENTS

**(BOSTON STAGE)**

PLYMOUTH--Evs. 8:30, Mat. Thur. SEASON'S FIRST COMEDY HIT "Thoroughly Enjoyable"—Hughes, Herald "Audience Roared Approval"—Eager, Traveler DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN Presents Flora Robson in DAMASK CHEEK By John van Druten (author of "THE DISTAFF SIDE" and "OLD ACQUAINTANCE") and Lloyd Morris Evs. 55c-$2.75; Thurs. Mat. 55c-$1.65 Sat. Mat. 55c-$2.20 (Tax incl.)

MAJESTIC • NOW PLAYING! Boston Comic Opera Co. in GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS — OPENS MAT. TODAY — "TRIAL BY JURY" DOUBLE "H.M.S. PINAFORE" BILL Today Mat. & Eve.-Tom'w Eve.-Wed. Mat. & Eve. EVES.: 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20. WED. MATS.: 55c, 85c, $1.10; COLUMBUS DAY & SAT. MATS.: 55c, $1.10, $1.65 (Tax Incl.) — OPENS THURSDAY EVE. — "THE MIKADO" SEATS NOW ON SALE

WILBUR—Evs. 8:30--Mat. Wed. LIFE WITH FATHER by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE with PERCY WARAM and MARGALO GILLMORE Evs: $1.10 to $2.75—Wed.-Sat. Mats. 85c-$2.20

COLONIAL, Tonight 8:30, Mats. Thurs. Sat. The THEATRE GUILD presents MR. SYCAMORE A New Comedy by KETTI FRINGS Based on a story by Robert Ayre WITH LILLIAN GISH STUART ERWIN CLAIBORNE FOSTER

**NEW YORK (STAGE)**

"Enormously exciting."—Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib. ANGEL STREET With VINCENT PRICE JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45TH ST. EVGS. 8:40 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40, 55c to $2.20. Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER Clifton Webb Peggy Wood Leonora Corbett Mildred Natwick BLITHE SPIRIT NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40. Next Matinee Saturday, 2:40

"Delightful. The comedy is electric with excitement and amusement."—Barnes, Her. Trib. BROCK PEMBERTON presents JANIE Season's Laugh Hit! by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-3970 200 Good Seats, $1. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times PEACE from Hong Kong," Leo Carrillo, 1:45, 7:45. Coolidge: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Henry and Dizzy," Jummy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur, Robert Cummings. 2:07, 7:52. "Kentucky," Loretta Young, Richard Green. 3:45, 9:30.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr. 2, 8.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "The Reluctant Dragon." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 3:19, 6:24, 9:29. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters, Dick Foran. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

**BOSTON (MOVIES)**

PROVEN PICTURES
TREMONT — WAKE UP SCREAMING
NORMANDIE — ISLE OF MISSING MEN
BIJOU — HOLD BACK DAWN
NEWSREEL OLD SOUTH — FIGHTING FRENCH
SQUARE — WAKE UP SCREAMING
UPHAMS — CARY GRANT

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
PANAMA HATTIE with Red SKELTON Ann SOTHERN plus THE WORLD AT WAR' SENSATIONAL! CAPTURED ENEMY FILM!

KEITH MEMORIAL 2nd WEEK TALES OF MANHATTAN 9 STARS • 44 PERSONALITIES plus HIGHWAYS BY NIGHT RICHARD CARLSON • ANN DAYWELL

ESQUIRE — OPPOSITE SYMPHONY HALL — 2 GUARANTEED MOVIE HITS — JAMES CAGNEY as Geo. M. Cohan in YANKEE DOODLE DANDY

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY NOW Brian DONLEVY Macdonald CAREY Robert PRESTON "WAKE ISLAND" Plus "A-HAUNTING WE WILL GO"

NOW! METROPOLITAN Monty WOOLLEY Reddy • M-DOWALL Anne • BAXTER "THE PIED PIPER" Plus "ESCAPE FROM CRIME"

**CAMBRIDGE, MASS.**

UNIVERSITY — Kay KYSER My Favorite Spy MEN OF TEXAS — Wed. through Sat. "THE GAY SISTERS" "SPY SHIP"


## Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

### Theaters

**Shubert**—"Priorities of 1942," presented by Clifford C. Fischer. Featuring Lou Holtz and Willie Howard. Matinee today, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. Evening performances 8:30.

**Plymouth**—"The Damask Cheek," by John Van Druten and Lloyd Morris. Starring Flora Robson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

**Wilbur**—"Life with Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russell Crouse. Featuring Percy Waram and Margalo Gillmore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Colonial**—"Mr. Sycamore," By Ketti Frings. Presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Lillian Gish, Stuart Erwin, Claiborne Foster. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Majestic**—"Trial by Jury," and "H. M. S. Pinafore," presented by the Boston Comic Opera Company. Matinee today, Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. Evening performances 8:30.

### Films in Boston

**Bijou**—"Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:10. "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:35.

**Exeter** — "The Postman Didn't Ring," Brenda Joyce, Richard Travis. 2:30, 5:30, 8:25. "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari, Don Ameche. 3:35, 6:35, 9:30.

**Esquire** — "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9:05. Selected short subjects.

**Fenway**—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45. "A-Hunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

**Fine Arts**—"What Price Innocence," Betty Grable, Jean Parker. 2:15, 4:50, 7:20, 9:55. "Blind Date," Ann Sothern, 1, 3:30, 6:10, 8:40.

**Keith Memorial** — "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson, Jane Randolph. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers, Henry Fonda, Charles Laughton. 9:30 a. m., 12:37, 3:37, 6:43, 9:50.

**Kenmore**—"Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen, Edmund Lowe. 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

**Metropolitan** — "Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowell. 10:25 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. "Escape from Crime," Julie Bishop, Richard Travis. 12:05, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

**Modern** — "The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

**Normandie**—"Scattergood Rides High," Guy Kibbee. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:05, 8:55. "Isle of Missing Men," John Howard. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20.

**Old South Newsreel**—"March of Time," "Kaltenborn and McCrary," "Many Tanks (Popeye) Cartoons," latest newsreels. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

**Orpheum**—"Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 9:15, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5:15, 7:55, 10:35. "The World at War," 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:40, 9:20.

**Paramount**—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10. "A-Hunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

**RKO-Boston**—"Footlight Parade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature, John Payne. 9:45 a. m., 12:20, 2:50, 5:30, 8:05, 10:40. Stage Show; 11:15 a. m., 1:50, 4:25, 7, 9:35.

**Scollay**—"The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper, Madeline Carroll. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

**South Station Theater**—"About Face," William Tracy. "Information Please." Radio's Kitchen Quiz." "British Columbia," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Sundays continuous 1-11 p. m.

**State**—"Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. "The World at War," 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

**Telepix**—"World Series Pictures," "Information Peaple," "Carnival in Rio," "India," "Picture People," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

**Trans-Lux**—"Moscow Strikes Back," commentary by Edward G. Robinson. 10:50 a. m., 1:10, 3:30, 5:50, 8, 10:25. "Youth on Parade," Ruth Terry, 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9.

**Tremont**—"I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 5:15 8:30. "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, William Holden. 9 a. m. 12:15, 3:30, 6:40, 9:55.

**Uptown**—"Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. 2:25, 5:20, 8:20. "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Don Ameche, Lynn Bari. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45.

**Washington Street Olympia**—"The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:20. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

### Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON—Capitol**: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. Continuous 1:45-11.

**Allston**: "Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore, R. Stack. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert. 1:45, 8.

**ARLINGTON — Capitol**: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:45, 8.

**Regent**: "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien, Brian Donlevy, "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell, 8. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRAINTREE — Braintree**: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," John Weissmuller, "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRIGHTON—Egyptian**: "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 1:45, 4:51, 7:57. "Ten Gentlemen From West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 3:08, 6:14, 9:20.

**BROOKLINE—Brookline Village**: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 3:15, 6, 9:20. "Not a Ladies' Man," Paul Kelly, Ray Wray. 2, 5, 8.

**Coolidge Corner**: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack. 2, 5, 8:05.

**Cleveland Circle**: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. "Battle of Midway." 1:45, 8.

**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square**: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari. "Call of the Canyon," Gene Autry, Smily Burnette. Continuous 1-11.

**University**: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. "Men Of Texas," Robert Stack. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

**DORCHESTER—Dorchester**: "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. "Hello, Annapolis," Jean Parker. 3, 7.

**Strand**: "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 2:40, 5:50, 9:10. "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:15, 4:24, 7:33.

**Codman Square**: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 1:15, 3:37, 6:30, 9:20. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 2:40, 5:30, 8.

**Upham's** — "Harvard, Here I Come," Maxie Rosenbloom. 3, 5, 8. "Captain of the Clouds," James Cagney. 12:10, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

**EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion**: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 1:45, 7:45.

**EVERETT—Capitol**: "Gunga Din" 3:30, 9:08. "King Kong," 1:45, 7:23.

**Park**: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 3, 7:30.

**HINGHAM—New Loring Hall**: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. "Ellery Queen and the Murder Ring," Ralph Bellamy. 1:50, 7:45.

**HYDE PARK—Fairmount**: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 2, 8.

**Hyde Park**: "Twin Beds," Joan Bennett. "They Raid by Night," Lyle Talbot. 2, 8.

**JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica**: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:45, 7:45.

**LEXINGTON — Lexington**: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 2:30, 6, 9. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 4:15, 7:45, 10:45. "Battle of Midway."

**LYNN — Open-Air Theater**: "Remember Pearl Harbor," "Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis, Cesar Romero. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

**MALDEN—Granada**: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable. 2:50, 5:53, 8:56. Short subjects.

**Mystic**: "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson, Julia Bishop. 2:10, 7, 9:55. "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari. 3:15, 8:25.

**Maplewood**—"Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 1:45, 7:30.

**Orpheum**: "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders, Lynn Bari, 2:30, 5:35, 8:40. "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller, Maureen O'Sullivan. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

**Strand**: "Texas Roads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Smart Alecks." East Side Kids. 2:15, 6:20, 8:25.

**MATTAPAN—Oriental**: "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Field. 3:50, 7:55. "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. 2, 5:45, 9:30.

**MEDFORD—Fellsway**: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert. Continuous from 1:30-11.

**Medford**: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan. Dennis Morgan 3:10, 6:35, 9:40. "Postman Didn't Ring," R. Travis, Brenda Joyce. 1:35, 4:55, 8:20.

**Square**: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 1:30, 4:50, 8. "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. 12:30, 3:50, 6:30, 9:40.

**MELROSE—Melrose**: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:30, 7:30.

**NATICK—Colonial**: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. "Invisible Agent," Jon Hall, Ilona Massey. Continuous 2-11.

**NEEDHAM — Needham**: "Invisible Agent," Jon Hall, Ilona Massey. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, Buddy Ebsen. 1, 5.

**NEWTON — Paramount**: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. Continuous 1:30-11.

**QUINCY—Quincy**: "Men of Texas," Robert Stack. "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari. 2, 8.

**Strand**: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. 2, 8.

**REVERE—Revere**: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "About Face," William Tracy. 2, 8.

**Boulevard**: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr, "About Face," William Tracy, 2, 8.

**SAUGUS—Drive - In Theater**: "Look Who's Laughing," and "My Life With Caroline," Ronald Colman. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

**SOMERVILLE—Central**: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

**Strand**: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, Jane Frazee. 2, 8.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee**: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD—Wakefield**: "The Mad Martindales," Jane Withers, Alan Mowbray. 2:09, 7:34. "

# For Children

The Christian Science Monitor, Boston,
Monday, October 12, 1942

A Monday Page

## Atu the Ape Was King

By Muriel A. Hill

**Part Three**

Toto the Elephant, Juloo the Giraffe, Crac the Crocodile, Pang the Python, and Nimble the Jungle Mouse, went together to the tree where Atu lived.

"Now," said Nimble, "please talk to Atu while I climb the tree. Talk to him so much and so loudly that he won't have time to wonder where I have come from."

So the animals gathered around the foot of the tree and Crac the Crocodile called, "Ho, Atu! Ape, who calls himself King, throw down the bananas that my friend Toto wishes to eat. If you do not do this, I will snap my great jaws and lash my strong tail from the tree-tops, and then my friend Toto will eat them instead of the bananas."

Atu only laughed rudely and shrieked, "I won't give up the bananas. Lash your tail as long as you like, the little monkeys aren't afraid, they only laugh at you, for they know that elephants never eat monkeys." And Atu danced up and down on his tree while all the little monkeys lashed their tails, crack—swish; crack—swish.

Meanwhile Nimble was climbing swiftly up the tree, pitter-patter, pitter-patter, up the long trunk; clitter-clatter, clitter-clatter, among the sun-baked leaves, never pausing until he had reached the branch where Atu was sitting. He made rather a lot of noise as he neared the ape, and Atu heard him and swung quickly round saying, "Who goes pitter-patter, pitter-patter over my tree?"

### Atu, the Dancer

"It is I, Nimble the Jungle Mouse. I have come to see you sitting on the branch, for the creatures of the jungle say that you, like Pang, are too fat and clumsy to swing and dance on the thin branches that stretch out into the sun. Is it true, O Atu of the Apes?"

"It is not true!" shrieked Atu. "I am not like Pang, the fat, the slow, the lazy. I dance most beautifully. I am as light as the forest flowers, and can swing on the end of the thinnest branch."

"Ah," said Nimble, "that's what you say. I don't suppose you can swing on the branch where the paper of wisdom hangs?"

"Oh, yes, I can," boasted Atu. "Just watch me." And he took firm hold of the branch and swung outward.

Nimble looked at the thin straining branch on which the ape swung, then he flattened himself close beside the trunk of the tree and squeaked, "Swing higher, Atu. Swing higher and farther."

So Atu swung higher and laughed boastfully, "See how light and agile I am. I dance like the jungle grasses in the strong wind, and swing as swiftly as the humming bird. I am a very clever ape."

"Crack, crack!" said the branch.

"Ooo-ooh!" shouted Atu, grabbing a stouter branch.

"Hoorah, hoorah!" cried the jungle friends, for the branch on which the paper hung snapped under Atu's weight and came tumbling down, down, and landed with a thud close to the elephant's feet.

A moment later Nimble arrived breathlessly on the ground beside them.

"You have the paper, Toto," he squeaked, "so now you must make a law."

Toto waved the paper in his useful trunk and thought hard for a minute, then he said, "I am going to give the paper to Juloo and let her make a law, for she is such a kind-hearted animal that she is sure to make a very good one."

### Juloo Makes a Law

So Juloo took the paper that Toto handed to her and for a few minutes she looked very pink and wriggly and embarrassed, but at last she said, in a small voice, "I make a law saying that all animals in the jungle shall help one another and be kind and loving."

"Hoorah!" cried Toto again. "I am sure that is a fine law. Do you hear, O monkey people? Juloo, who has the paper of wisdom, says we must all be friends and help one another."

When the little monkeys heard this they clapped their hands and danced joyfully, for they were friendly little creatures who liked to be kind.

"That's a good law," they said. "We promise to keep it."

"Then throw down some bananas," cried Toto.

The little monkeys pulled a bunch of bananas and threw it down.

"Here you are," they cried, "there are plenty of bananas for us all."

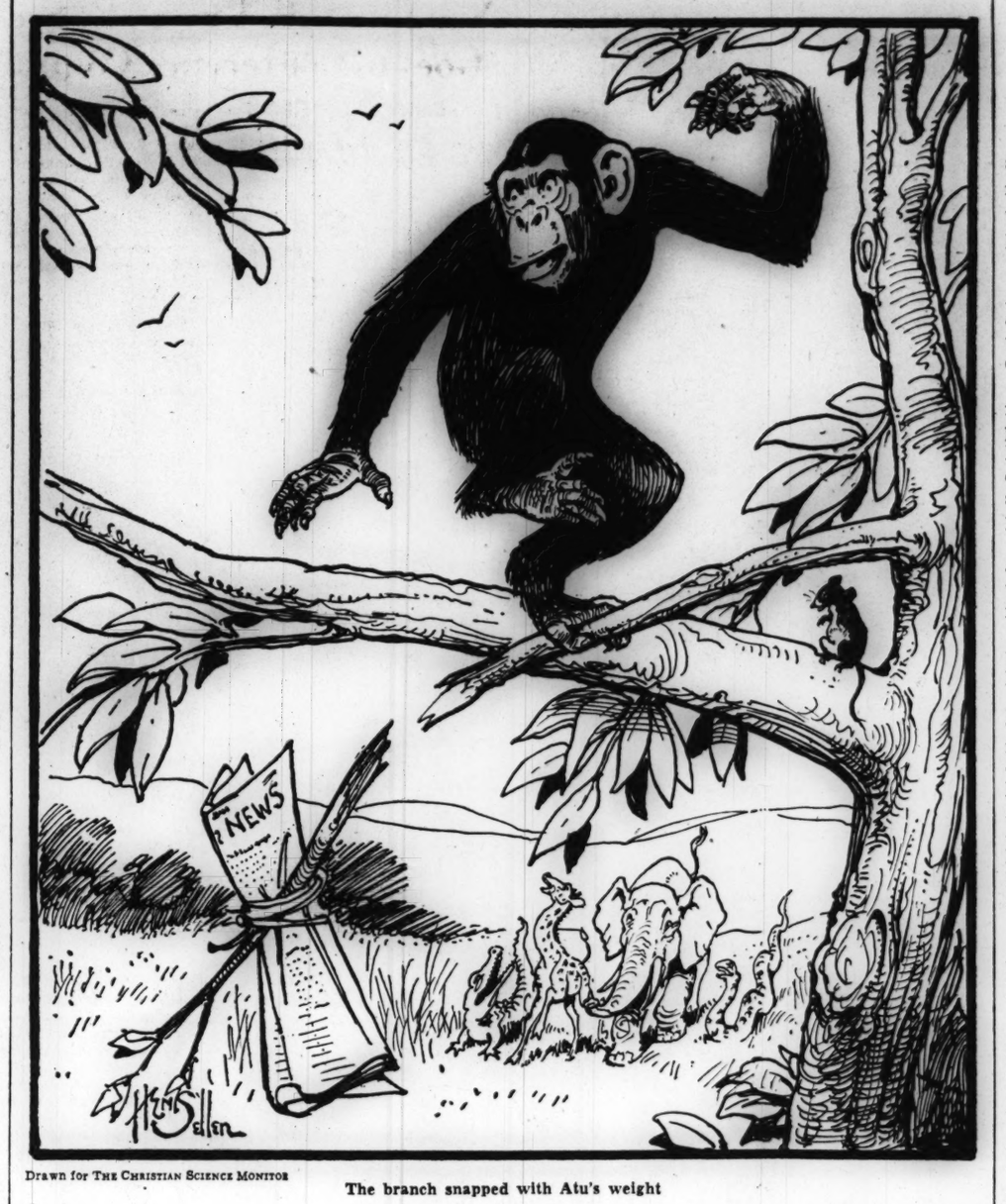
So Toto had his bananas and then the jungle friends went back to the river-that-never-hurries. Nimble rode on Toto's back and all the animals told him what a wise and clever mouse he was.

As for Atu the Ape, he soon forgot his foolish law and lived quite happily among his tree-top friends, even though he could no longer call himself King of the Jungle.

(The End)

**The Story Starts Here**

Atu the Ape had proclaimed himself King of the Jungle, because he had carried off the game warden's printed newspaper which, the jungle creatures believed, contained all the wisdom in the world. The earth creatures—Toto the elephant, Pang the python, Juloo the giraffe, and the others—were very much upset, when Atu made a new law, forbidding the treetop creatures—monkeys—to mix with them or to let them eat bananas from their trees. Then Nimble the mouse had an idea; if they could get the paper away from Atu, he would no longer be king.




Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

**The branch snapped with Atu's weight**

## Fish That Work Magic

*A Walk on the Beach—8*

By Else Bostelmann

Illustrated by the Author

Flap, flap—flap, flap! Some hungry terns flew low over the beach. They swooped deep down, almost touching the water. Their eyes were sharp.

From far above, they had sighted a school of tiny fish sailing happily along in a sunny cove. The sunbeams played on their silvery backs. It was a pretty sight. But the terns were not thinking about that. Just for an instant the shadows of their wide wings fell over the cove. As if magic had performed a trick—gone was the whole school of fish. They had disappeared below the sand.

Flap, flap! Up flew the terns—no dinner for them here now, so off they went. The shadow had passed—here came the fish again—happily wriggling their tiny fins and tails.

"I can do that better than they can," a little grayish green flounder said to herself. She possibly had watched the silvery fish from a good hiding place. The terns had not seen her—she would have been a juicy bite!

Meanwhile the fish had sailed under a shady ledge, as other shadows fell over the shallow water. Gulls were coming—lots of them! Noisily they flew nearer—then swooped down over the water. Then they too passed.

### Changing Coats

"I am not at home for them," the flounder said to herself. Down she went to the sandy bottom of the cove. In no time, her grayish green coat disappeared and she became the color of the sandy floor on which she lay.

The gulls, swooping low over the water and peering down, felt that they had been fooled. How had they ever thought they had seen what looked like a good dinner swimming there, below them? There was nothing there but sand!

"Hah, ha!" A little brownish, greenish blenny thought, as he swam by. "I can change my coat to any color, I can look just like the seaweeds among which I stand, or gray like the stones among which I swim. I can do all that."

### Hermit Crabs

The little hermit crabs were smart too. They could not change their color, but they had a clever way of protecting themselves. Living on top of the hermit crabs' shells were little sea anemones. The hermit crabs did not have a special fondness for the sea anemones, that made them want to carry them around day and night. They entertained the sea anemones for a selfish reason.

A hermit crab—shell and animal—was an easy bite for any big fish. But when anemones were attached to it—brrr—no fish cared for that dinner. The anemones would sting any fish that tried that, if they happened to be awake when he came.

So the hermit crab let the anemones live on his shell, rent free. And in return for their protection, they even got their food for nothing. For as the hermit crab moved around seeking his dinner, there was always plenty for the anemones too.

In the fish kingdom, the biggest mouth has the biggest right—generally, but not always. Nature has given its small creatures a special ability to protect themselves.

(Watch the page For Children Monday after next for the story of another walk on the beach.)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

**"I am not at home for them," said the flounder**

© Fox Photos

## Oiling the Wheels

The little boy's father, Mr. Cecil Fox of North Wembley, England, made this railway engine himself and gave up space in his garden for it to run along its rails just as a real engine does. It is a wonderful model of some of the trains that take boys and girls to the South Coast for their holidays, and is so easy to drive that you could start it, reverse it, and stop it, even if you were only three years old.

Young Master Fox, however, is taking no risks. He knows that even the best-behaved engines must be oiled before they set off on a run, and is carefully going over all the points with his oil can in order to make sure that everything is in order. After this, with his driver's cap on his head, he will take his seat behind the engine and off he will go!

## The Surprise Store Cupboard

By F. K. Hewlett

Tit and Tot, the two little squirrels that lived with their mother in the ground floor flat of the Chestnuts, on the edge of Bluebell Wood, were dressed all ready for school in their red jackets and red tam o' shanters, and with their satchels slung over their backs and their goloshes in case it should rain.

"Now, hurry off," said their mother, giving them each a packet of nut sandwiches for lunch. "And mind you get back early after school as I expect I shall have a nice surprise for you!"

Tit and Tot loved surprises, and, as soon as afternoon school was over, they hurried away as fast as they could go.

They darted along the little winding path that led past Pedlar Pig's workshop.

Pedlar Pig's door was wide open, when Tit and Tot ran up, rather out of breath. In the middle of the shop stood his barrow laden with pots and pans, brooms and brushes, and in the middle of it all a tall, empty wooden tub. Pedlar Pig, himself, was busy at his bench, hammering nails into a round, flat piece of wood.

"Hello, Pedlar Pig," they called.

But Pedlar Pig was so intent on his job of work that he didn't hear the two little squirrels.

"Let's hide in his barrow and then jump up and give him a surprise and make him laugh," said Tot, who was always ready for a joke.

No sooner said than done, and with a scamper and a leap they were over the handles of the barrow and into the tall wooden tub standing in the middle.

It was a lovely tub, with some straw at the bottom and a crack down one side through which Tit could peep. Presently the hammering ceased.

### Prisoners!

"Pedlar Pig's coming, Tot," whispered Tit. "Get ready."

But before they had time to give him the surprise they had planned Pedlar Pig leaned over the tub, without looking inside, and placed the flat, round piece of wood he had been hammering right over the top.

"That makes a splendid lid," he grunted with satisfaction, as he lifted the handles of the barrow and pushed it out into the road.

"Let us out! Let us out!" cried the two little prisoners, but Pedlar Pig was trundling his barrow over rough, stony ground, and all he could hear was the clatter of the pots and pans as they bumped against one another, and the rattle of their lids.

"Oh, dear," sighed Tit, "we were silly to jump in here. Pedlar Pig may not go to Bluebell Wood at all."

"And Mother said, come home early; and now we shall be later than ever, and perhaps her surprise will be over," said Tot.

Pedlar Pig had a very busy afternoon. Tom Hare wanted a kettle mended, Susan Bear required another saucepan; Tilly Tortoise needed a new scrubbing brush, and in time there was nothing left of Pedlar Pig's wares but the tall wooden tub standing erect in the middle of the barrow. The tub, you see, was not for sale. It was to be a present from Pedlar Pig to a kind customer who had sometimes let him dry himself by her kitchen fire when he had got wet through, and had given him a plate of hot soup when the weather was extra cold.

It was getting late when Pedlar Pig pushed his barrow towards Bluebell Wood and stopped at the ground floor flat of the Chestnuts.

### Present for Mrs. Squirrel

Mrs. Squirrel was at home, and when she heard Pedlar Pig's footsteps she ran to the door and opened it.

"Have you seen anything of my two children?" she asked him. "I told them to come back from school in good time and they are later than usual."

"No, Ma'am," he said, "but I expect they will turn up presently. I haven't anything to sell, Ma'am," went on Pedlar Pig, "but I would like to make you a present of this wooden tub to use as a store cupboard," and he pointed to the tub standing in the middle of the barrow.

"The very thing I am wanting!" declared Mrs. Squirrel. "Thank you, Pedlar Pig. How kind of you to think of it."

"You've been very kind to me, Ma'am," mumbled Pedlar Pig as he pulled the tub to the end of the barrow and placed it on the ground. Then he turned it on to its side and was beginning to roll it towards Mrs. Squirrel when off came the lid and out tumbled two sleepy little squirrels in their little red jackets and tam o' shanters, and with their satchels and goloshes on their backs.

Mrs. Squirrel gave an astonished leap into the air.

### A Surprise Indeed

"Why!" she exclaimed, flourishing her tail and whisking her whiskers, "if it isn't Tit and Tot!"

"Why, so it is," said Pedlar Pig with a puzzled stare. "But how did they get in there?"

"Before you put the lid on, Pedlar Pig," exclaimed Tit, who was beginning to wake up.

"And we meant to give you a surprise," chimed in Tot.

"And so you have, my dears," said Pedlar Pig, rubbing his eyes to make quite sure he was awake.

"Now come and see my surprise," said Mrs. Squirrel, and she went into the kitchen followed by Tit and Tot, with Pedlar Pig, rolling the wooden tub, bringing up the rear.

"Oh, Mother, how lovely!" gasped Tit and Tot in one breath. There, in the middle of the table, stood a giant cake, made in the shape of a chestnut tree and covered in green sugar icing and white almonds.

"Is it to eat?" asked Tit, who was feeling hungry.

"Yes," answered his mother. "We will each have a piece now and put the rest away for special treats—and what place could be better than the store cupboard Pedlar Pig has brought?"

"The surprise store cupboard," chipped in Tot with a skip.

"Yes," said Mrs. Squirrel, "that is just what I shall call it."

## Contest Note

Boys and girls who read the page For Children were so busy getting back to school last month, that they wrote very few letters for the contest. The letters they did send in were not as good as usual, and we are not awarding any prize this month.

These schoolboys and schoolgirls must be well started on their new term now, and we are hoping to have some fine letters from them this month.

Remember to put your full name, your age, and complete address on every letter. When you leave off your name and address even if your letter is good enough to win a prize, we do not know where to send it.

Here's hoping for lots of good letters this month.

Your friend,
Peter White

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Commerce and Finance

# Morgenthau to Ask $6 Billions More Taxes When Bill Is Signed

Business and Industry

## Nelson Asks ManpowerRule In War Orders

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army and other government agencies have been instructed by Donald M. Nelson to withhold war contracts, wherever possible, from areas where acute shortages of manpower are known to exist.

A revised directive of war procurement officials issued by the War Production Board chairman recognized the manpower problem as a factor demanding consideration in the placement of war contracts.

Mr. Nelson told the Government agencies "to pay higher prices if necessary" to comply with the policies laid down by him.

The War Manpower Commission will supply war procurement agencies with lists of communities and areas certified as having acute labor shortages, together with lists of areas in which surplus labor is available.

Labor supply was placed third on the list of considerations to govern the awards of contracts. Mr. Nelson directed that the following considerations should govern in the order named:

1. Primary emphasis must be placed on obtaining delivery or performance when required by the war program.
2. Contracts should be placed with concerns requiring the least new machinery equipment or facilities to fill the contracts.
3. Communities or areas where acute labor shortages exist shall be avoided.
4. In general, contracts involving the more difficult war production problems should be placed with concerns best able by reason of . . . managerial and physical resources, to handle them.
5. All other things being equal, contracts should be placed so as to spread production among as many firms as is feasible.

The instructions continue in effect the policy of awarding contracts by direct negotiations rather than submission of bids, and to speed war procurement Mr. Nelson declared negotiation could be carried on not only by "face-to-face" dealings, but also by securing informal written bids or telephone quotations.

## Commerce Group Says Miners' Pay Raises Top 15 P. C.

CHARLESTON, W. Va. (AP)—While the United Mine Workers were making ready to intensify demands for a $2 per day wage rise, the Chamber of Commerce in the nation's biggest soft coal producing state declared West Virginia miners already have received increases exceeding Federal recommendations.

The state chamber said in a bulletin to members that southern West Virginia's miners had their basic pay increased 25 per cent under a contract which became effective early in May, while northern West Virginia's 35,000 coal pit employees received a 17 per cent increase under a similar agreement.

The War Labor Board's formula for upward adjustment of wages, the Chamber said, provided that increases were not justified for any industry or group where advances equal to 15 per cent have been made since January 1, 1941.

## U. S. Group to Make Survey of Aluminum Industry for Brazil

NEW YORK (AP)—The Reynolds Metals Co., Inc. said a survey would be made by a mission of three American experts to determine possibilities of establishing an entire aluminum industry in Brazil.

Making up the mission were Walter L. Rice of Minneapolis, vice-president of Reynolds Metals and head of the group; Basil Horsfield of Pittsburgh, manager of aluminum production for Reynolds and Robert Adams of Greenville, S. C., vice-president of Sirrene & Co., designers.

The Brazilian Government invited the group. Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Oswaldo Aranha characterized the survey as "of great importance to the Brazilian economy and defense."

The group expected to leave for South America on Monday and estimated it would complete the survey in three weeks.

## U.S. Chamber of Commerce Names Win-the-War Group

WASHINGTON (AP)—A 13-member win-the-war committee to supervise its war activities was announced by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

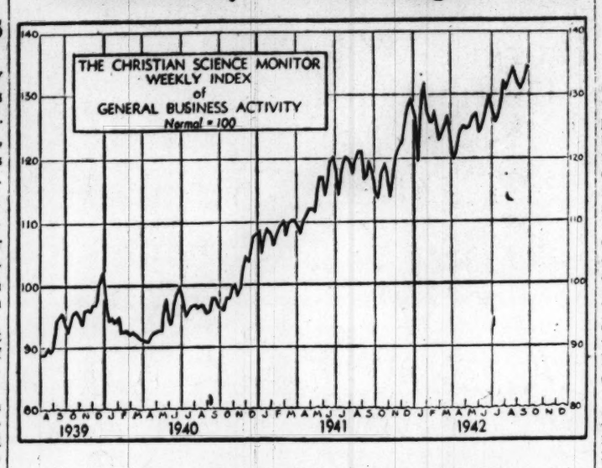
Purpose of the committee is to co-operate with government war agencies "and make suggestions for co-operation of government and business in the war effort."

William K. Jackson of Boston, chamber vice-president for the northeastern states, is chairman.

Other members are:

R. E. Campbell of Lincoln, Neb.; Carl F. Danner of Boston, Philip J. Fay of San Francisco, A. M. Ferry of Washington, D. C.; James D. Francis of Huntington, W. Va.; Robert M. Hanes of Winston-Salem, N. C.; James L. Madden, Clark H. Minor, and Edward P. Palmer of New York City; Arthur M. Hill of Charleston, W. Va.; Russell S. Rhodes of Tulsa, Okla., and E. H. Sexauer of Brookings, S. D.

## Monitor Business Index Eases Moderately From High Level




The Christian Science Monitor's index of general business activity showed a moderate decline during the week ended Oct. 3 to 134.3 (prel.). This compared with the all-time high of 134.8 for the previous week, and 114.7 for the week ended Oct. 4, last year.

There was diversification in the movements of the three components. Electric power production for the second successive week countered the usual fall advance and accounted wholly for the decline in the index.

The recent rise in miscellaneous freight carloadings continued, with the week's gain topping expectations for a seasonal increase.

Bank debits outside New York City recorded an increase for the last week of the month, directly in line with seasonal expectations. Unchanged from the previous week, the adjusted index for debits is now at the highest level on record.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

| | Oct. 3.* 1942 | Sept. 26. 1942 | Oct. 4. 1941 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Combined index | 134.3 | 134.8 | 114.7 |
| Bk Debits outside NYC | 157.7 | 157.7 | 114.1 |
| Elec power production | 118.9 | 120.7 | 114.0 |
| Misc carloadings | 126.4 | 126.0 | 115.9 |

*Preliminary.

## The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The new bull market continued upward last week on the best volume this year. In fact, Thursday and Friday were the first million-share days in 1942. The market was so strong, and so many outsiders and amateurs were reported in the Street, that it looks as though it might be due for a temporary setback or "consolidation" before substantial further gains appear. But there seems little doubt now in the Street that a real and substantial bull market is under way. The Dow-Jones industrials are back to the January levels and the rails are back to the levels of mid-1941, while the New York Times' 50-stock average is back to last February.

Curiously enough, a similar bull market seems to be under way in London. And the explanation given for the London rise may have some significance here. It is said that, in addition to wanting some place to put their money, British investors have concluded that their fears of a postwar depression were exaggerated. That seems to have happened here, too. The "fear" is of a postwar inflation, if anything, and the notion seems to be that such an inflation, caused by the release of enormous pent-up demand for civilian goods with a relaxation of government controls, would be favorable for corporate earnings.

**Carry-Back Provisions**

Along this line one of the most interesting novelties in the new tax bill, now much discussed in the Street, is the new set of carry-back provisions for future losses and for excess profits tax credits. For corporations caught in postwar difficulties these would provide even more help than the 10 per cent refund out of the currently proposed 90 per cent excess profits tax. Corporations showing losses in future years may "carry them back" to the current profitable years and so obtain a substantial tax refund, which might help substantially to tide them over just in case there actually is a postwar depression. As a matter of fact there will probably be a postwar depression for some firms and a simultaneous postwar inflation for others. The carry-back features of Sections 155 and 204 of the present tax bill would be a great help to companies which could not quickly find a civilian market to take the place of the war market. In general the carry-over and carry-back features tend to level out corporate earnings over the years.

Other favorable features of the tax bill were of course the preferred dividend allowance to utilities, and Senator Walter George's statement that after adjustments, the proposed corporation taxes are actually more severe than those of Canada and Great Britain. In addition the re-negotiation section of the law, as amended, does not appear quite so dangerous as some corporation officials seem to think.

Incidentally in this connection it was pointed out on this page last week that one of the arguments of the re-negotiators for their practice was that they were saving business from the unpleasant postwar ruckus which business-baiters could make of huge profits even though those profits were before taxes and therefore only on paper. Of all people Leon Henderson seems to have provided a quick example. He has been making speeches about a 400 per cent increase in corporation profits since 1939—before taxes. He seems to mean that they have multiplied nearly four times—i. e. from round $5,000,000,000 to nearly $20,000,000,000, or a nearly 300 per cent increase. But that's the bunk: taxes take about 70 per cent of the nearly $20,000,000,000. However, it makes a good story and gives pleasure to those Wall Street-ers who are never comfortable unless they have something to be indignant about.

**Beginning to 'Rotate'**

The market seemed last week to be beginning to "rotate," i. e., to be looking round for sleeper and laggard groups to bid up. Among these were the utilities. And there was some reason. They had been sold off hard on the basis of a prospective 55 per cent normal-and-surtax, which means more to them than the excess profits tax since they don't have much in the way of excess profits. Now that the rate is voted by the Senate at 40 per cent, and since there is an adjustment for preferred dividends, utility prices can come up out of the storm-cellar.

Perhaps also the stock market was the beneficiary of the misfortune of the commodity futures markets, for whom there appears to be very little future under the new price control, with its only narrowly separated ceilings and floors. Nearly a dozen future contracts are now in the past, including hides, rubber, silk, tin, copper, lead, zinc, coffee, sugar, and cocoa. The future of grain futures was shown by the transfer of a Chicago Board of Trade seat at $90. A few months ago they went for $150. In 1929 one of them brought $62,500. But last week a seat on the New York Stock Exchange went for $25,000. A few months ago one went for $17,000. (Peak in 1929 was $475,000, allowing for the subsequent seat-dividend.)

The government bond market took the record new $4,000,000,000 offering without a tremor. The talk is now that there will be no further reductions in reserve requirements. The increasing need for excess reserves is, presumably to be made up by open-market operations of the Federal Reserve system, which, if this is true, will have to be on an unprecedented scale. However, there is enough gold in Kentucky to permit this to go a long ways without unduly disturbing the formalists who still think that the gold reserve has some magic significance to the credit structure. There is philosophical significance in the fact that last week saw a suspension of gold-mining in the United States and a formal end to the restrictive clauses of the International Tin Committee agreement.

**New Chapter**

With the appointment of Associate Justice Byrnes as Economic Stabilizer in the Washington empennage, it looks as though the chapter of war economics on "Cost of Living" is about closed and the chapter on "Rationing" is just in its first paragraphs. It looks as though the President substantially exceeded in his order the authority given him by Congress and that Mr. Byrnes will, like most officials, stretch the authority given him to its utmost and then some, and that the public won't mind if he does. The democratic processes in this war for democracy are fast breaking down and losing prestige.

Apparently there is still to be some slight further increase in retail prices, due to such things as OPA's new alternate price structure for the food trades, and some slight further increase in wages, due to such things as WLB's recent increase in the Chrysler wages—but the thing is leveling out. Price control is a prelude to rationing, and that probably goes for labor as well as commodities, in spite of Benjamin Gompers' dictum that labor is not a commodity. When the need for a thing is large enough to inspire price control the next step is rationing.

**Cotton Exchange Seat Off $150**

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Cotton Exchange reported arrangements for the sale of a membership there for $2,900, a drop of $150 from the previous sale.

## War Output Drive Policy Group Named

WASHINGTON (AP)—First fruits of labor's demands for a place at the policy-making level in war production matters appeared Saturday in the appointment of a five-man production drive policy committee, with two members from labor, two from management, and a "neutral" chairman.

The war production drive headquarters in Washington will be expanded and will operate under advice from the committee, Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the WPB announced. Objective of the drive is to speed up production through the functions of joint labor-management committees in every war plant.

As director of drive headquarters, Mr. Nelson named W. G. Marshall of Pittsburgh, who is on leave from the vice-presidency of Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company. Mr. Marshall also was named chairman of the policy committee, as representative of the government.

Of the other four members, one was nominated by the CIO, another by the AFL, another by the United States Chamber of Commerce, and the fourth by the National Association of Manufacturers. They are:

John Green, President of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (CIO).

Frank Fenton, director of organization, AFL.

Harry C. Beaver, President, Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, New York City, nominated by the NAM.

Otto A. Seyferth, Western Michigan Steel Foundry Company, Muskegon, Mich., nominated by the chamber.

Such a committee was requested by William Green and Phillip Murray, presidents of the AFL and CIO, respectively, and other labor leaders, who had lodged the complaint that WPB was top-heavy with management representatives in its policy-making divisions.

## Farmer Offers Simple Plan For Steady Meat Output

HINCKLEY, Ill. (AP)—Laverne Stahl, dirt farmer, has come up with a plan to keep a steady flow of meat going to the butcher shops—a program so simple that marketing experts wondered why nobody had done it before.

He merely raises four pig crops, instead of the usual one or two, each year. Simple as Mr. Stahl's idea is, it appeared to startle market men who have been worried about the problem of market gluts of live hogs.

Mr. Stahl breeds half his sows to farrow in January, the other half in March. Then the sows which farrowed in January are bred to bear another litter in June and the March sows farrow again in September.

This year the January crop was sold in July at less than seven months of age. The pigs averaged 228 pounds each and came within a dime of selling at the top price paid that day on the Chicago market. The March crop will be marketed later this month.

Mr. Stahl was complimented by officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, who believe his method represents a workable solution of the old problem of avoiding oversupplies at one time and undersupplies at another time at slaughtering centers.

Because he is able to "finish off" his pigs when feed is plentiful, Mr. Stahl figures that he is growing them cheaper and with less work.

## Current Business Statistics

Oct. 12, 1942

| | | Latest Week | Previous Week | Year Ago |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Business Activity:** | | | | |
| The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100 | Oct 3 | ‡‡134.3 | 134.8 | 114.7 |
| **Production:** | | | | |
| Bituminous coal, thous. short tons* | Oct 3 | 1889 | x1898 | 1926 |
| Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.* | Oct 3 | 3685 | 3909 | 3661 |
| Electric power, mil. kwh | Oct 3 | 3683 | 3720 | 3331 |
| Steel, p. c of capacity† | Oct 10 | 98.6 | 97.3 | 98.1 |
| **Distribution:** | | | | |
| Carloadings, total, thous. cars | Oct 3 | 908 | 896 | 918 |
| Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡ | Oct 3 | 173 | 155 | 169 |
| **Finance:** | | | | |
| Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol. | Oct 7 | 3982 | 4424 | 3741 |
| Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol | Oct 7 | 3359 | 3511 | 2957 |
| Federal reserve banks: | | | | |
| Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol. | Oct 7 | 3784 | 3774 | 2265 |
| Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol | Oct 7 | 2290 | 1690 | 3209 |
| Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks: | | | | |
| Commercial loans, mil. dol. | Sep 30 | 6270 | 6281 | 6447 |
| Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol. | Sep 30 | 27424 | 27807 | 24360 |
| Investments, mil. dol. | Sep 30 | 25593 | 25023 | 18101 |
| Interest rates: | | | | |
| Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c. | Oct 9 | ½@⅝ | ½@⅝ | ½@⅝ |
| Call loan renewals, p. c. | Oct 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p. c. | Oct 9 | ½@¾ | ½@¾ | ½@¾ |
| Discount rate, N. Y., p. c. | Oct 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Time loans (90-day), p. c. | Oct 9 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| Currency in circulation, mil. dol. | Oct 7 | 13830 | 13708 | 10237 |
| Exchange rates: pound sterling, dol.‖ | Oct 2 | 4.03¾ | 4.04 | 4.03¾ |
| Failures, commercial, number | Oct 1 | 174 | 149 | 172 |
| Gold stock, mil. dol. | Oct 7 | 22756 | 22754 | 22772 |
| Security markets: | | | | |
| Bond averages, 20 rails, dol.‖ | Oct 10 | 65.5 | 65.1 | 62.8 |
| Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.‖ | Oct 10 | *2.05 | *2.05 | 1.90 |
| Stock averages, dol.‖ | Oct 10 | 40.0 | 38.7 | 41.9 |
| Stock sales, N. Y. S. E., thous. shares | Oct 10 | 4745 | 3377 | 2960 |
| **Prices, Wholesale:** | | | | |
| U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes: | | | | |
| Combined (approx. 900 com.), 1926 = 100 | Oct 3 | †99.4 | ‡‡99.3 | 91.3 |
| Farm products, 1926 = 100 | Oct 3 | 107.3 | 107.1 | 89.9 |
| Foods, 1926 = 100 | Oct 3 | 103.0 | 102.9 | 87.6 |
| 28 basic commodities, Aug., 1939 = 100 | Oct 9 | 169.9 | 169.4 | 155.3 |
| Controlled (20 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100 | Oct 9 | 161.4 | 161.3 | 136.5 |
| Uncontrolled (8 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100 | Oct 9 | 190.0 | 191.4 | 149.6 |
| Copper, elec., ingot, N. Y., ¢ per lb** | Oct 9 | .119 | .119 | .119 |
| Cotton, middling, ½ staple, ¢ per lb†† | Oct 9 | .188 | .187 | 188 |
| Hides, cow it nat pack, Chi., ¢ p lb** | Oct 9 | .155 | .155 | 1356 |
| Steel scrap, hvy. melt., Chi. $ per ton** | Oct 9 | 18.750 | 18.750 | 18.750 |
| Sugar, raw, 96° duty pd., N. Y., ¢ p lb** | Oct 9 | .037 | .037 | .038 |
| Wheat, No 2 H'd Win., Kan. C., $ p bu | Oct 9 | 1.205 | 1.206 | 1.131 |
| Wool, top spot, N. Y. ¢ per lb** | Oct 9 | ‡‡1.225 | ‡‡1.221 | ‡‡1.300 |

*Daily average. †Data for 1942 based on est. capacity as of Dec. 31, 1941. ‡Federal Reserve Board index. §Prev rate. ‖Compiled by Associated Press. ¶Average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt United States Government bonds due or callable in over 12 years. **Controlled by Government regulation. ††Average of 10 spot markets. ‡‡Nominal. §§Preliminary. *On fewer issues. xRevised.

## New Tax Bill, Passed by Senate, Goes to Conference Committee

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Treasury may recommend increases in social security pay-roll levies, linked with a stiff spendings tax, in a new financing program to be submitted to Congress after action is completed on the pending revenue bill.

The new tax measure, passed by the Senate on a 77 to 0 vote Saturday and went to the House today, where a conference committee was expected to be apopinted to meet tomorrow with seven Senators to begin the work of bringing into line the conflicting versions passed by the two Chambers.

Chairman Walter George of the Senate Finance Committee expressed hope this conference committee might finish its work within a week and Congress already had notice from Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau that he would be back on Capitol Hill with a request for an additional $6,000,000,000 in taxes as soon as the present measure was signed by the President.

While Mr. Morgenthau has not said what form he expected these levies to take, Senator Harry Byrd (D), Virginia, said he looked for revival of a spending tax proposal, once rejected by a 12 to 0 vote of the finance committee.

Senator Robert Taft (R), Ohio, expressed a belief that the Treasury might attempt to combine such a tax with a proposed increase in social security levies in a new war financing program.

**Sees Rough Going**

This prospect brought a declaration from Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R), Michigan, that the Treasury would find rough going if it made any attempt to finance war expenditure by increasing social security taxes above their present level of 1 per cent each on employers and employees.

Senator Vandenberg led a successful fight for Senate adoption last week of an amendment freezing these levies at present rate for 1943, despite an appeal by President Roosevelt that they be permitted to increase to a total of 4 per cent beginning Jan. 1, as Congress originally had contemplated.

Senator Vandenberg said it was his opinion that any further additions to the tax structure likely would be in the form of compulsory savings through some method to be worked out by a joint congressional committee, with Mr. Morgenthau as a member, which would be set up under terms of the new revenue bill and directed to report by Dec. 1.

Expressing a somewhat similar point of view, Senator George said he thought the revenue measure now before Congress approached the maximum direct burden the country could bear.

Conceding that the measure did not go very far in combating inflation, he predicted that Congress would take steps to provide for forced loans to the Government before the March 15 income tax paying date rolls around.

**New Taxes**

The new measure would impose a tax of 19 per cent on the first taxable dollar of every citizen, and add to that a 5 per cent victory tax on every penny he receives in excess of $624 annually, or $12 weekly. At the other end of the tax ladder it would tax income in excess of $5,000,000 at 88 per cent.

The married man with two dependent children who earns $700 in a year would pay the Government $2.13, including the victory tax. On an income of $1,000, his tax would be $10.53. On one of $2,000, he would pay $38.53. The tax on $3,000 would be $221; on $4,000 it would total $414.93, on $5,000 it would be $629. On $5,000,000, he would pay $4,049,988.

Corporations would pay 34 per cent on incomes up to $25,000, 46 percent on the next $25,000, and corporations with incomes of more than $50,000 would pay 40 per cent on the full amount. All corporations would hand over to the Treasury 90 per cent of their excess profits, in excess of $5,000. Excess profits are determined by complicated formula with the aim being to take in taxes virtually all profits beyond a fair return on investment.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Following are the major changes made by the Senate in the House tax bill, and standing as differences to be settled before final congressional action on the measure:

**Individual Taxes**

The Senate superimposed on regular income taxes a 5 per cent levy (less postwar rebate) on earnings in excess of $624 yearly.

Cut individual income tax dependency credit from $400 to $300.

Allowed credit for medical expenses above 5 per cent of net income, with limit of $2,500.

Placed maximum limit of taxation at 90 per cent of individual's income.

Restored present law's $80,000 exemption from estate tax, with $40,000 maximum on life insurance and $40,000 for other assets, instead of House-approved figure of over-all $60,000 with no insurance provision.

Eliminated 5 per cent withholding levy on wages, interest and dividends which House approved for advance collection of 1943 and subsequent income taxes.

Limited tax deductions for losses incurred in operating enterprises such as racing stables outside of regular business or profession.

Added residents of Alabama, Arizona, California, Illinois, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina and Michigan to those in all other states having sales taxes who can take income tax deductions for amounts paid in state sales taxes.

Limited special income tax exemption for members of armed forces ($750 for single and $1,500 for married persons) to individuals not commissioned officers.

Restored income tax exemptions for citizens domiciled in foreign countries.

**Corporation Taxes**

Cut combined normal and surtax rate to 40 per cent, instead of 45 per cent voted by House.

Fixed maximum on amount of taxes to be collected from corporations at 80 per cent of net income computed for excess profits tax purposes.

Provided for 10 per cent postwar rebate and current debt reduction credit against excess profits tax liability.

Cut flat exemption from excess profits tax back to present law's $5,000 from House-approved figure of $10,000.

Eliminated present capital stock and declared value excess profits levies.

Provided two-year carry back of net losses and unused excess profits credits and permitted companies to adjust low earnings upward in one year of 1936-39 excess profits tax base.

Wrote new formula for taxation of companies whose fiscal year ends after June 30, 1942, excusing those whose year ends before then from new tax rates. House had made rates retroactive for full year.

Permitted utilities (other than railroads) to deduct dividends paid on preferred stock from income in computing surtax liabilities.

Removed 5 per cent penalty on corporations taking advantage of excess profits tax relief provisions.

**Miscellaneous Taxes**

Eliminated House-approved 5 per cent tax on freight and express charges.

Eliminated House-approved 5 per cent tax on pari-mutuel betting.

Froze social security taxes at present level of 1 per cent on employers and 1 per cent on employees for 1943.

Fixed six months holding period for short-term capital gains, instead of 15 months set by House.

Proposed congressional study of program for compulsory savings

Increased tax on slot machines from $50 to $100 a year.

Rejected House increase from 10 to 15 per cent in taxes on international telephone and wire messages.

Cut smoking tobacco tax from House-approved figure of 24 cents to 18 cents a pound and reduced House tax on two-for-nickel cigars.

## SEC Denies Utility's Request for Rehearing

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission denied the Engineers Public Service Company's request for a rehearing on a "death sentence" order directing the holding company to dispose of eight subsidiaries and reduce its system to the electric business of Gulf States Utilities Company or Virginia Electric and Power Company.

The Commission, however, extended to Oct. 21 the time for engineers to file a petition for retention of Gulf States in place of Virginia, which the Commission named as Engineers' principal system in its order of Sept. 16.

Engineers had sought the rehearing to give additional evidence.

## General Classified

**AGENTS WANTED**

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Deal with leading concern. 10 Different boxes. Cost 60c up. 65 Personals. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Special Offer. Good profits. Request approval samples. Deehls, 8-21, Pittsburg, Mass.

*WPB Deputy Director*

Harris & Ewing

**Howard Coonley**

Appointed a deputy director of the War Production Board's conservation division. Mr. Coonley, a former president of the National Association of Manufacturers, was advanced from chief of the simplification branch.

## Organizational Changes in WPB Sections Announced

WASHINGTON (AP)—Organizational changes in the War Production Board's conservation division, including appointment of Howard Coonley of New York City as a deputy director, were announced by Director Lessing J. Rosenwald.

Mr. Coonley, a former president of the National Association of Manufacturers, was moved up from chief of the simplification branch because the rapid expansion of salvage operations has placed additional duties upon Paul Cabot, formerly the lone deputy director, Mr. Rosenwald explained.

Robert B. Shepard, Glen Ridge, N. J., former chief electrical engineer of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., was named successor to Mr. Coonley as chief of the simplification branch. He had been deputy chief.

R. K. White, Detroit, former general advertising manager of the Chevrolet Motor Company, was appointed chief of the general salvage section, succeeding Herbert Gutterson, who was made executive adviser on field operations.

## Local Classified

**United States and Canada**

**HOUSES FURNISHED**

FOR RENT, WABAN, MASS.—Furnished house, or half of house with kitchen privileges; 1 block from transportation, stores and library. Tel. Las. 2910.

WABAN, MASS.—10 rooms, beautifully furnished; living room, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, office and powder room 1st floor; 5 chambers, 2 baths, dressing room; gas heat; 3-car garage; $1500 for season; references required. Box C-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**APARTMENTS WANTED**

TORONTO, ONT.—Furnished apartment, garage, adults. Vicinity Bloor, Rosedale, Avenue Road. Christian Scientist. LA 7009.

**APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED**

BROOKLYN HTS.—137 Hicks St. Overlooking Harbor. Main 4-5500
4-5-6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
With Fully Equipped Kitchens
Artistically and newly decorated; ultra-modern, oversized rooms; hotel service if required; free swimming pool, roof garden; rare value.

**LEASE AND FURNISHINGS**

N. Y. C., Midtown—Fully rented, 21 furnished rooms, 6 baths, on one floor; good condition; no brokers. Write Box K-12, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

**WANTED—FURNISHED**

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—Wanted from December 1st to March, furnished apartment or small house, 2 bedrooms, near ocean. MRS. JOHN WETDORF, 12 Hewett Road, Wyncote, Pa.

**ROOMS TO LET**

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—One twin maple room, one mahogany, on bath floor; shower; refined atmosphere. 90 Beech St. OR 5-8961.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Master Bedroom, private home. Gentleman-owner only other occupant; two semi-priv. baths; ample closet space. Unlim. phone; convenient trans. Breakfast if desired. One gentleman. Refs. required. WO 4947.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attractive room; semi-private bath; private home; quiet, pleasant surroundings. Man preferred. Very good transportation. EMerson 7792.

**ROOMS WANTED**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Young army officer desires room in private family or share apt. with officer. Vicinity DuPont Circle or NW. Lt. William Raike, 3411 Lowell St. NW.

**ROOMS AND BOARD**

MONTREAL, QUE.—Paying guests would be appreciated in a refined home in Westmount. Excellent meals. Pl. 6716.

**MOVING AND STORAGE**

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
485 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

**HELP WANTED**

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS to serve in Housekeeping and Steward Departments. Those who serve in these capacities have the privilege, if they so desire, of being considered for work in the Nursing Department as openings occur. Write Tenacre Foundation, Princeton, N. J.

**HELP WANTED—MEN**

FOR APARTMENT HOUSE PORTER
Middle-aged man acceptable. Apply to MR. SHANNON, Real Estate Dept. of State St. Trust Co., corner of State and Congress Streets, Boston.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 State St., Boston, Mass.
OEN MGR: Woodworking exp.....$10,000
RADIO ENGRS: B. S. Elec or Physics $175-300
RADIO MEN: Any radio training or exp....Arr
PHYSICIST: Dev precision instr.....$3000
MECH or ELEC ENGRS: Begin or exp.Gd Sal
CHEM ENGRS: Beg or exp.....$150-200
RESEARCH CHEMIST: Metal exp.....Arr
METALLURGIST: B S 2-3 years exp. $150-200
MFG ENGR: Mach Tool exp, Conn.....Arr
ASST PRD MGRS: Some exp.....$25-40
INDUSTRIAL ENGR: Grad., yd exp...To $4000
TIMESTUDY ENGR: Tannery exp yd.....$3000
METHODS ENGRS: Mach shop exp...To $5200
DESIGNERS—Mach tool, concrete, elec. Gd Sal
DRAFTSMEN: All kinds.....Arr
APPRAISERS: Mech. Struc. Elec.....$200 up
CHIEF INSPECTOR: Mach Tool exp. Gd Sal

SEVERAL men for general porter work, high-class retail establishment; must be strong, willing, absolutely honest; salary $26.00 for 48-hr. week. Write fully stating age and past connections. Write Box G-14, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED FOR CITY POSITION
Experienced soda men out of the draft; no Sunday or night work; short hours and exceptional salary. Box G-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

CHILD'S NURSE—Complete charge, white; references; live in; $18 a week. Call KEN. 2900, Room 214, Boston.

SEVERAL girls or middle-aged women for temporary clerical work lasting about three months in Fifth Avenue retail establishment; some positions may prove permanent; salary $18.50. Write Box G-13, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

## Steel Output Rises; No Cut In Backlogs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Following six weeks of steady operations in the steel industry at 98 per cent of capacity, the rate was advanced last week a half point to 98½ per cent, the highest since the first three weeks of June, when it reached 99 per cent, according to the magazine Steel.

Changes throughout the country were small, the report stated. Pittsburgh advanced 1 point to 97½, Cleveland 2 points to 94½, St. Louis 3 points to 94, Detroit 1 point to 94, and Cincinnati 7 points to 93. Wheeling receded a half point to 84½, and New England 10 points to 90 per cent. Rates were unchanged at Chicago, 102½; Buffalo, 90½; Youngstown, 95; Birmingham, 93, and eastern Pennsylvania, 96.

"In one of the longest periods of sustained production, close to capacity," the publication states, "steelmakers still are unable to reduce backlogs or keep abreast of record-breaking demand for steel products.

"Scrap is being brought forth from its hiding places in large volume under the national drive, which promises well in regard to the winter supply. A lag is developing in getting the scrap to consumers, facilities for collecting and processing leaving much to be desired. The main effort is to get the scrap out and collecting and preparation can lag without harm."

## Local Classified

**United States and Canada**

(Continued)

**REPRESENTATIVES WANTED**

Sales Opportunity

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be a member of a Baltimore, Maryland, Christian Science Church, preferably a resident of Baltimore. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of three working days each week required. Commission basis. Open to man or woman.

Write Box E-49, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

**SALESWOMEN WANTED**

Christmas Cards, Excellent Commission. Free Offer. Sell famous exclusive line, 50 for $1.00 with name, samples free. Prize-winning Victory $1.00 box. Sample on approval. Deal with Leader. PEN-ARUBE STUDIOS, 154 Nassau Street, New York.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

ATTENTION research workers! Translation of foreign articles, German, French, Italian, maths. A. CALDWELL, 160 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck 5484, Great Neck, N. Y.

COMPETENT woman wishes position in adult home as housekeeper; good references. Write Box S-29, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COOK, wide experience, equal Chef. American born, Protestant; last salary was $100.00; 5-year reference. Clr. 7-3426 (N. Y. C.).

**EXCHANGE OF SERVICES**

E. U. male student (Catholic) of fine family would like to work for private family in exchange for room and board. Write R. L. CYR, 200 Bay State Road, Boston.

**PEN REPAIRING**

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street. LIB. 2913

**TEACHERS AND TUTORS**

MARIANNE QUICK, EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF PIANO, gives lessons in N. Y. C. and Bloomfield, N. J. Pupils of Mathay, Vronsky and Welcome to hear a demonstration lesson by appointment. Enquiries 9 East 96th St., N. Y. C. Tel. SAcramento 2-8927.

**WANTED TO BUY**

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 116 W. 14th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

## Dist. of Col.

**WASHINGTON**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GROSS ASHWORTH BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in
Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
818 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Phone MEtropolitan 9611

Know the Joy of True Foot Comfort
Dr. Reed Cushion Shoes
For Men and Women
730 13TH STREET, N. W.

Chevy Chase Transfer & Storage Co.
Established 1917
East Ave. and Leland St. WIS. 3010
CHEVY CHASE, MD.

LEWIS WATCH SHOP
505½ 11th St. N. W.
Fine Watches and Diamonds
Watches and Clocks Repaired and Restored at a Reasonable Price
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery and Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1754 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

## Maine

**AUBURN**

Order Meats, Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables from
PLUMMER'S MARKET
and know that you have the best.
203 Turner Street Tel. 530

SEE NEXT PAGE

## MAINE

### AUBURN
(Continued)

**Flanders**

62 COURT STREET
AUBURN, ME.

*Gifts for Service Men*
at
**Anderson & Briggs, Inc.**
Cor. Court and Main Sts., Auburn

### BANGOR

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0098, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

B & D Beauty Shop
MRS. M. Z. BOURGEOIS, Prop.
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Done by Experienced Operators
Dial 6269 28 Main Street

**Stokol Stokers for Automatic Heat**
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Fuel and Range Oils
New England Coke
**STICKNEY & BABCOCK COAL CO.**
17 Hammond St. Dial 5664

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS and PROVISIONS
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

### LEWISTON

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Archlock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
**MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP**
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

DORA CLARK TASH
*Portrait Photographer*
125 MAIN STREET

Forget your feet. In perfect fitting
**ARCH PRESERVER SHOES**
feel years younger.
*Come in—try on a pair.*
STILL PRICED AT $8.95
**LAMEY-WELLEHAN**
110 LISBON STREET

### PORTLAND

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-6269. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Established on Quality and Service*

**Oakhurst DAIRY**
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
364 Forest Avenue
Portland Maine

CARTER BRO'S CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE

*DIAMONDS*
*WATCHES*
*SILVER*
Wedding gifts emphasizing in design, quality and beauty, our leadership as jewelry merchants

Shagmoor Coats
*Exclusive With Us*
These fine Fall and Winter Coats have always been the favorite of women everywhere. We cannot say too much about the fine fabrics and the luxury furs. To see them is to want one—drop in and inspect our new Fall collection.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

HATS
*For Town and Country Wear*
**ANITA FILES HAT SHOP**
144A High Street Portland, Maine

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
*Painters and Decorators*
934 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

J. A. Merrill & Co. Jewelers Portland, Me.
Mark Cross HAND BAGS
*Recognized for Quality*
**J. A. MERRILL & CO.**
JEWELERS SINCE 1851

## NewHampshire

### CONCORD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 8 to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday; 2 to 8 p. m. Saturday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
*Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce*
8 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

### CONCORD
(Continued)

Gift Items for Service Men

| | |
|---|---|
| Money Belts | $1.00 |
| Sewing Kits | 1.00 |
| Shoe Shine Kits | 1.50 |
| Writing Portfolios | 1.00 and 2.00 |
| Tie and Handkerchief Sets for Army and Navy | 1.00 |
| Khaki and Black Ties, regulation, | 1.00 and 55c |

**BROWN & BATCHELDER**
INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

**KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY**
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

JACKMAN & LANG
*INSURANCE*
*of All Kinds*
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

*For Real Spice of Life*
**Accessories**
here are vibrant with the tang of Autumn.
**HARRY G. EMMONS**

HARPER METHOD SHOP
H&M
201 Patriot Building Phone 2301
MISS STELLA M. LINES

### DOVER

**GARRISON HILL Greenhouses**
TEL. 5
*The Florist*

YOUR NEW FALL TOPCOAT awaits you at
**Farnham's**
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY
432 CENTRAL AVENUE TEL. 230

DAERIS
RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM
**Blue Plate Special 45c**
Chicken Croquettes
Cream Tomato Sauce
Indian Pudding With Ice Cream
Coffee
*We Make Our Own Ice Cream*

**WEBB'S GROCERY**

158 Washington St.
Tel. 73 We Deliver
**MEATS and PROVISIONS**

*Send Your Clothes to*
American DYE HOUSE INC. DYERS-CLEANERS DOVER, N.H.
Tel. 403

### MANCHESTER

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**OCTOBER IS COAT MONTH**
Still Available 100% Wool
All Occasion Coats
Casuals—Sport—Dressy
*Priced at Low Levels*
**PARISEAU'S INC.**

Gelinas CLEANERS PHONE 6300
Call us today for the Finest in Quality Cleaning
*Licensed* SANITONE *Cleaners*
566 SOMERVILLE STREET

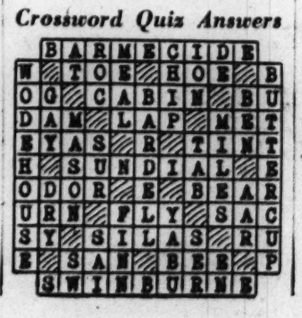
**Furnace and Range Oil**
For Prompt Delivery of the Best
PHONE 5004
**D. W. Oil Corp.**
514 HARVARD

OIL—COAL
Phone 7839-W
ELLIOTT FUEL CO.
85 So. Main Street

CHAS. B. KEARNS
*Expert Shoe Repairing*
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

**FINEST FALL SHOES**
for
The Youngest and Oldest Members of Your Family
**D. F. Shea Shoe Store**
790 ELM STREET

*Crossword Quiz Answers*




## NEW HAMPSHIRE

### MANCHESTER
(Continued)

**ALL WOOL TOPCOATS**
**$35 • $65**
**FLOYD'S**

**HOITT'S** is known for **FURNITURE** that remains beautiful after years of service
**C. A. HOITT FURNITURE CO.**
COR. VALLEY AND WILSON STREETS

*We invite your account*
The AMOSKEAG NATIONAL BANK
Manchester, N. H.
*Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*

*If You Want*
The Best in Style—
Highest in Quality—
Greatest in Selection
You will come to New Hampshire's Largest Department Store
**LEAVITT'S**

*Try these added services*
**DRY CLEANING**
**RUG SHAMPOOING**
*Satisfaction Guaranteed*
**MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY**
Tel. 1373 52 Malvern St.

*Let Us Keep Your Electrical Equipment in Perfect Running Order*
It will pay you in the end with longer wear.
*Electrical Contractors*
**G. F. ST. LAWRENCE & SON**
101 HANOVER STREET

### NASHUA

**C. J. MARTINAGE CO.**
AGENTS FOR
KEYSTONE PAINTS and VARNISHES
★ Wallpapers ★
64 Main Street Tel. 586-W

## Rhode Island

### NEWPORT

**BURKE'S SHOE STORE**
226 Thames Street
*Rhythm Step for Women*
BOSTONIANS and WRIGHT'S ARCH PRESERVERS *for Men*
DR. CHASE'S SHOES *for Children*

**Savings Bank of Newport**
Inc. 1819
More than 120 Years of Service
10 Washington Square

*Morny Cologne and Perfume*
**J. R. LORAH & CO.**
BELLEVUE AVENUE
*(drug store)*

**Newport Oil Corporation**
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

**George Bowen Coal Co.**
Fuel and Range Oil
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

## Virginia

### ALEXANDRIA

**OSSIE & ODESSA**
1125 King Street Al. 1350
A complete wardrobe for the well groomed woman from lingerie to furred coat.

**ALEXANDRIA DAIRY PRODUCTS CO., Inc.**
Pitt and Princess Streets
Alex. 2525 Temple 5390

**The Silhouette Shop**
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
*Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts*
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

## VIRGINIA

### ALEXANDRIA
(Continued)

**Choice Meats**
**JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY**
City Market
ALEX. 1861
*Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City*

### LYNCHBURG

*Visit Our*
Infants' and Children's DEPARTMENT
*(Complete stock second floor)*
D. Moses & Co.

### NEWPORT NEWS

**BARCLAY & SONS**
*Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists*
2912 Washington Avenue

**CAMEL HAIR & WOOL COATS, $39.95**
*Second Floor*
**NACHMAN'S**
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

### NORFOLK

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 39188. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**—WRIGHT— Coal and Oil Co.**
*Agents,* FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

Compeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANING
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

COFER'S Inc.
124 College Place
Interior Decorators
Lovely Gifts
Phone 27167

**QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices**
**willis'**
Granby Street, Corner Main

**MODERN SUPER MARKETS**
**BIG ★ STAR**
*Stores Conveniently Located Throughout* VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
151 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

### RICHMOND

**A. L. Lorraine Hardware Co.**
INCORPORATED
3114 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.
Dial 5-9101
LOWE BROS. PAINTS, FURNISHINGS, SPORTING GOODS.
*Prompt Delivery (Daily Westhampton)*

### ROANOKE

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
*When Buying Bread Specify*
BOWMAN'S
Prize Winner or 100% Whole Wheat
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
**Clover Creamery Co., Inc.**
ROANOKE, VA.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
*"At Memorial Bridge"*
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

*WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor*

## WEST VIRGINIA

### CHARLESTON

**SIEGEL AND LINCOLN**
EXCLUSIVE DEALERS
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
**$5.00 to $6.50**
Lincoln Boot Shop 124 Capitol St. Seigels Shoe Co. 243 Capitol St.

### CLARKSBURG

*"Keep Up the Homes We're Fighting For"*
For Better Furniture Values
**PALACE Furniture Company**
168-170 W. Main Phone 2400

O. J. MORRISON STORES CO.
*West Virginia's largest retail organization*
*Where Your Dollars Buy More*
Stores located in

| | |
|---|---|
| Charleston | Logan |
| Clarksburg | Morgantown |
| Clendenin | Point Pleasant |
| Fairmont | Ripley |
| West Union | Spencer |
| | Huntington |

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"IF IT'S QUALITY, TRY THE EMPIRE"
*Master Cleaners and Dyers Satisfying Service*
Phone 600-601-602-603

*"Makings" for Lunches that Children Like*
At ALLMAN BROS.
236 Milford Street Phones 74—75—76—77

**Henry A. Spencer**
*Plumbing—Heating—Nu-Enamel*
You can't do better—
You might do worse
**Have Your Plumbing "Spencerized"**
432 W. Pike Phone 199

The Elaine Shoppe
223 MAIN ST.
Clarksburg, W. Va.
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Millinery

"CANDYLAND"
HOME MADE CANDIES and ICE CREAM
TASTY SANDWICHES
352 West Pike Street

WEAR DUTIFUL DRESS CLOTHES
FROM
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
Clarksburg's Quality Dept. Store

### HUNTINGTON

**HAMPTON BROTHERS**
Piggly Wiggly Stores
2503 Washington Blvd.
(Near Gallaher School)
101 9th Avenue West
741 6th Avenue
825 10th Street
1201 Adams Avenue

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
*Oldest and Largest Department Store*
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

**THE STYLE SHOP**
*Snappy, Stylish, Smart*
COATS • DRESSES
Telephone 21265
TENTH ST. AT FOURTH AVE.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC
*"Zoric System"*
Phone 9109
1041 16th Street

BETTY GAY SHOP
*Known for Lower Prices*
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments
941 Third Ave. Phone 9645

**HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?**

**ADVERTISE IT**
in the Classified Columns of
The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

## Canada

## ONTARIO

### HAMILTON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4206, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

*Everyone's Friend*
**Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS**
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
*Also*
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
*QUALITY—SERVICE*
*We Aim to Be Worthy*
PLANTS LOCATED AT

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | Toronto | Hamilton | Windsor |
| Kitchener | St. Catharine's | Peterborough | |
| Brantford | Chatham | Stratford | Sarnia |
| Guelph | Woodstock | Elmira | Lucknow |
| North Bay | Sudbury | Cayuga | Cargill |

### OTTAWA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Omega Watches
English Sheffield
Fine Diamonds
Langford's
Cor. Bank and Nepean Streets

Heddys
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
**FURS**
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

**REGULAR CARE SAVES WEAR**
**Alex Christie**
*Supertest Service Station*
ELGIN and ARGYLE

Fine Furniture
Orme LIMITED
175-179 SPARKS STREET

Upholstering and Rebuilding of Chesterfield Suites by Skilled Craftsmen
**Bryson-Graham Co. Ltd.**
*Ottawa's Oldest Department Store*

*The Gift Shop of Ottawa*
**Ottawa Leather Goods Co.**
126 SPARKS STREET
SOUVENIRS—HANDBAGS —LUGGAGE—
*"Everything in Leather"*

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Offices: 82 FIRST AVENUE 5-1848
901 BANK STREET 5-1497

**The Evening Citizen**
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

GIBSON'S TAXI AND GARAGE
Washing—Repairs
Battery Service
225 Albert Street 2-2468

CANADA BREAD CO.
LIMITED
*Makers of*
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter, Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

## ONTARIO

### OTTAWA
(Continued)

*Pure, pasteurized*
**MILK**
*Freshly churned*
**BUTTER**
*Smooth, deliciously flavored*
**ICE CREAM**
*Fresh*
**EGGS**
*Call*
**2-5741**
*for regular or special delivery*

*Upholstering and Repairing*
STEWART & CO.
*Furniture and Antiques*
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

### TORONTO

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 1563 Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**ACME FARMERS MILK**
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
*MIDWAY 3541*

*Always Ask for*
CANADA BREAD
*"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"*
*"Character Clothes for Women"*
Ira-Berg
*Limited*
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

**G. S. BEER**
CUSTOM MADE
**FUR COATS**
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

REAL SERVICE IN THE—
**Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage**
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

**DONLANDS**
**DAIRY LIMITED**
Richer and Better Dairy Products
*City-Wide Service*
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

**CARLOAD GROCETERIA**
C. W. DAVIDSON & SON
Keel and Bloor Streets
JU. 4197-8

All Makes
Rebuilt—Repaired—Rented
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
*We Service Office Machines*
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST., E.
EL. 8671

*Miss Puritan Says:* Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
**PURITAN** Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
**Laundress & Drycleaning Service**
292 Brunswick Avenue

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

**Dunfield's**
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
*Quality Furnishings for Men*
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

Edna Slack
Right Hats at Right Prices
*Fur Specialist*
227½ Yonge Street
AD. 7614

GOOD SHOES
for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
14 STORES IN TORONTO

*Distinctive Styles*
flor-enz
HATS
MADE TO ORDER AND REMODELLED
189 Yonge St. (Room 103) EL. 7990

## ONTARIO

### TORONTO
(Continued)

**HERE'S TRUE ECONOMY**
The hard-to-do-at-home sheets, pillowcases, tablecloths and spreads are ironed in this service, the balance of the bundle is returned damp. Here is extra value at a low price. The economy service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

## QUEBEC

### MONTREAL

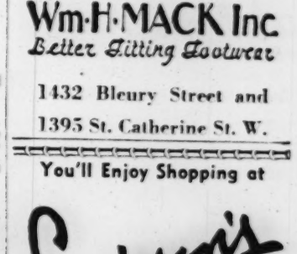
**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone WI 8842 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THERE IS AN ART IN SHOE FITTING
Prices $7.75 up

Shoes for Men and Women
**Wm. H. MACK Inc.**
*Better Fitting Footwear*
1432 Bleury Street and
1395 St. Catherine St. W.

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
**Simpson's**
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
**MORGAN'S**
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
**HENRY MORGAN**
& Co. Limited

**"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING...**



THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
*Use the Phone—We Deliver*

COAL FUEL OIL
COAL
FUEL OIL
COKE
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
**Vipond-Tolhurst Limited**
★DOllard 4601

**ELMHURST MILK**
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
*DEXTER 8401*

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

**ROBIN**
**Beauty Parlor**
1434 Fort Street (above St. Catherine) WI 7979

**FUR COATS**
MAKER TO WEARER
18 years at same address
Jay Wolfe INC.
Telephone ★BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

**Ye Olde English Cheese**
Food Parcels Shipped to Civilians and Allied Forces Overseas
*Ask for Particulars*
LA. 9932, 1218 Stanley St., rear Windsor Hotel

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1130 St. Catherine Street, West

SEE NEXT PAGE

# European Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/6 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.*

*Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.*

**ART NEEDLEWORK & WOOLS**

LONDON, E. C. BELCHER, 117, Golders Green Rd., N. W. 11—Art Needlework, All Knitting Materials, Silks, Embroidery Cottons and Leaflets.

**BEAUTY SHOPS**

REA WALKER BEAUTY PREPARATIONS. Cleansing and refreshing. Personally made from manuscript formulae. 73, Lower Sloane St., London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 5726.

**BOOKBINDING**

ERNEST A. NEALE
*Bookbinder*
19, Werrington St., London, N. W. 1
Phone: EUSton 1071-2

**CLOTHES REPAIRING**

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new, 70/- Post or call, RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 15, Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Abb. 7348.

**FLATS TO LET**

LONDON, S. E. 23.—Furnished flat comprising lounge, bedroom, dining room, kitchen, electric light, hot water. MISS WEIR, 252, Stanstead Road, Forest Hill.

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

**LAUNDRIES**

For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to The Royal French Laundry, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge.

**ROOMS TO LET**

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6—Furnished divan rooms, H. and C., meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 3 to 4 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI. 2634.

LONDON—Furnished rooms, quiet; H. and C. basins; also sunny unfurnished room with kitchenette, enamel cooker, large hanging cupboard. 45, Russell Road, W. 14.

PUTNEY, 11 Howards Lane, London, S. W. 15—Residential rooms, gas fires and ring, bath, E. L., from 25/- p. w. with breakfast (optional); 2 mins. church. Phone Putney 2315.

**SERVICE ROOMS**

LONDON, KNIGHTSBRIDGE—Modern, attractively furnished flatlets, P. O. telephones; from 35/- with breakfast. 13, Beaufort Gardens, S. W. 3. Tel. KEN. 4740.

**SHOE REPAIRING**

BOOTMAKER and FOOTWEAR—Repair Specialist, J. EVANS, 22a, St. George's Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. 'Phone LIBerty 3736.

**TAILORS**

AYERST & DALE
Naval, Military and Civil Tailors
Also Ladies' Tailor
English and American Uniforms a Speciality
9/10, Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1. Gerrard 8187

**TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY**

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A., 26, Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127. Rents Collected Valuations

**TYPEWRITERS**

URGENTLY WANTED! All Makes TYPEWRITERS for Cash
Blue Seal Products, Ltd.
106-7, High Holborn, London, W. C. 2 (opposite Holborn Tube). 'Phone Holborn 3696.

**UPHOLSTERING**

LET MARSHALL & BROWN RENOVATE your Curtains, Eiderdowns, etc. Brighten dull days. 59, Ullswater Rd., Barnes, London, S. W. 13. Riv. 6239.

**WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING**

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER; 25 years' experience. W. MORTON, 183 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London, S. W. 15.

## England

**LONDON**

VAIL & CO.
*PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS*
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street
Ch. Portland Street, W. 1
Telephones {Terminus 2548 (2 lines) Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)}
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

'Phone: FLAXMAN 0372
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
PRINTERS
44 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA
S.W.3 And at Fulham

GROCERIES
Have you thought of coming to us?
*We will gladly serve you*
MRS. E. YOUNG
4, Campden Street
Kensington Church Street, W. 8

T. F. WIDOWSON
PRACTICAL FURRIER
*Remodeling and Renovations*
Expert workmanship at lowest possible price is still maintained.
151, KENSINGTON HIGH STREET
Western 5552 W. 8

Light Refreshments
E. RICHOUX LTD.
Afternoon Teas: Chocolate, etc.
Chocolates 5/-, 6/- per lb.
*Post Orders carefully executed*
58, Baker Street, London, W. 1
Tel.: Welbeck 3722

WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

Hairdressing
EILEEN BRETT
75, Ebury Street, Victoria, S. W. 1
'Phone SLOane 6580
*Medalist for Permanent Waving*

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

*ENGLAND*

**LONDON**
*(Continued)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 13:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*The House of*
Charles N. Baker
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-3 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

**LONDON N.—Muswell Hill**

Sports Wear in Large Sizes
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 Victoria Parade, N. 10—Tudor 1301
Agent for "Braemar" Knitwear

GIVE GOOD GIFTS *from*

LANGTON'S
(A. F. LANGTON)
Time Expert
Jeweller, Silversmith
*(No coupons required)*
3, PRINCES PARADE
MUSWELL HILL, N. 10

**LONDON N. W.**
**Golders Green**
Timothy Whites
*where household necessities are cheaper*
57 Golders Green Road, N. W. 11
27 Notting Hill Gate, W. 11

**LONDON E.—Chingford**
Bowyer's
for Confectionery of Quality
Agent for:
Cliftons Chocolates
Fullers Cakes and Confectionery
116, STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD

**LONDON E.—Leytonstone**
*If it is to be had*
*It's at*
BEARMANS
LEYTONSTONE E 11 Tel. Ley. 1131

**LONDON E.—Stratford**
BOARDMANS
THE WEST END STORE IN THE EAST
BROADWAY · STRATFORD · E15
PHONE: MARYLAND 2580 (6 LINES)

**LONDON S. E.—Lewisham**
"Elizabeth"
ALL KNITTING WOOLS
*And Art Needlework.*
*Lingerie, Hosiery and Overalls*
266, High Road, Lee, S. E. 13
'Phone Lee Green 2623

**LONDON S. E.**
**West Norwood**
Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1158

**LONDON W.—Chiswick**
*Give Your Man a Useful Gift This Christmas*
Socks, Shirts, Underwear, Pyjamas, Scarves, Gloves
HENRY LAWES
448, Chiswick High Road, W. 4
Phone Chiswick 2513

**LONDON W.—Ealing**
*Just the Laundry for You*
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

**LONDON W.—West Ealing**
Blaker'S
Telephone Ealing 0667
*Hosiery, Drapery, Curtain Fabrics*
134-136, Northfield Avenue, West Ealing, W. 13.

## Eire

**DUBLIN**

Pims
of
GEORGE'S STREET
DUBLIN
*Fashion Outfitters for Every Member of the Family*
*Furnishing outfitters for every room in the household*
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

Switzers
MEN'S TAILORING
*Unsurpassed for Style and Finish*
Suits and Overcoats made to measure at moderate prices
SWITZER & CO., LTD. Grafton St., Dublin

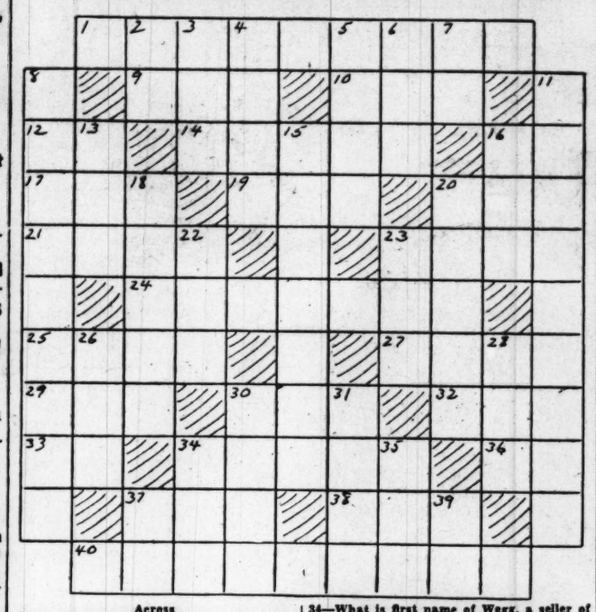

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



**Across**

1—Who served imaginary feast to beggar?
9—Pedal digit is what?
10—What is an instrument for spreading mortar, concrete, etc.?
12—What was Thomas Shadwell called by Dryden because of former's great size?
14—Small house is what?
16—What is a dry measure of four pecks (abbr.)?
17—What is a barrier across a watercourse?
19—A dog's way of drinking.
20—Encountered.
21—What is a nestling or unfledged bird?
23—What is a slight coloring?
24—What instrument shows time of day by shadow of a gnomon on a plate?
25—Scent.
27—The aswail is what?
29—What is a kind of vase?
30—If you emulated James A. Mollison, would you act, run, or fly?
32—Bazlike part of a plant is what?
33—What suffix forms diminutives of affection?
34—What is first name of Wegg, a seller of ballads, in "Our Mutual Friend"?
36—What is symbol for ruthenium?
37—What is a river of Poland?
38—What little busy insect is subject of poem by Isaac Watts?
40—What English poet was famed for his command of metrical technique?

**Down**

2—Near.
3—The simurgh of Eastern mythology is thought to be same as what bird?
4—What is coarsely ground and unbolted cereal grain?
5—What is a piece of a diamond weighing less than three fourths of a carat?
6—What is a suffix forming nouns, chiefly from verbs?
7—What is a prefix meaning "down"?
8—Who wrote "Leave It to Psmith"?
11—In Gilbert and Sullivan opera, who interchanged babies who grew up to be Ralph Rackstraw and Captain of Pinafore?
13—Blithe.
15—Who was Mr. Pickwick's landlady?
16—Jonson, English dramatist, was known by what given name?
18—What detective appears in stories by Erle Stanley Gardner?
20—What was first name of Coverdale, English Bible translator?
22—What prefix is equivalent to "super"?
23—What is a small loop for lifting something?
26—Arid.
28—What is a river of Switzerland?
30—What do you call a native of Suomenlinna?
31—What is a strong hardy pony bred in the mountains of Afghanistan?
34—What is a capuchin monkey?
35—What is a varying weight of India?
37—If you were in Durham, N. C., in what direction would you travel to reach Charlotte (abbr.)?
39—Half an em is what?

(Answer Block Appears among the Advertisements)

## A Verse for Today . . .

*Fear none of those things which thou shalt suffer: . . . be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.*—Rev. 2:10

## Did You Ever Wonder

### *How Louverglas Combines Direct and Indirect Lighting?*

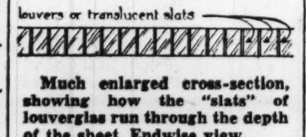
"Louverglas" is the trade name of a clear cellulose acetate plastic which is said to combine successfully the efficiency of direct lighting with the comfort of indirect lighting.

A dictionary definition of "louver" (pronounced lū'vər) gives the following: "Horizontal slats arranged to exclude rain and permit air and sound to pass through freely, as in belfry windows."

In louverglas, the "slats" consist of very thin, translucent strips, either white or colored, running through the depth of a clear, glass-like sheet at right angles to the surface.

If you look directly through louverglas, it appears perfectly clear and transparent, with very fine parallel hairlines running through it. Viewed at an oblique angle, however, the sheet becomes completely translucent if the angle is sufficient to cause the louvers or slats to overlap like the slats of a venetian blind. Intermediate positions provide various degrees of clarity of vision.

For special purposes, the louvers




**Much enlarged cross-section, showing how the "slats" of louverglas run through the depth of the sheet. Endwise view.**

may be made in translucent colors or in black. In the latter instance, only direct light would be transmitted by the louverglas, and this light would be controlled directionally.

This new kind of "glass" was primarily intended for use in direct lighting fixtures for the new fluorescent lamp. It is easy to see that a ceiling fixture made of louverglas would permit direct rays from the light source to travel in a given direction (as, for example, horizontally) while from another direction (from below, in this case) the lighting would be indirect, the rays being diffused and softened, as when the light passes through "frosted" glass or opalescent material.

Through the use of louverglas, new types of lighting for vision control are possible, bringing to the electric lighting fixture field combinations of qualities which were heretofore unattainable.—W. P. Kessbey.

### *A Few Facts*

The Amazon is more than a mile and a half wide in some places

Graphite occurs mainly in the older crystalline rocks—gneiss, granulite, schist and crystalline limestone.

Flax waste, pressed into briquets and burned, provides a high grade of fuel for motor vehicles, according to Danish experimenters.

## Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

**Arciniegas, Germán** (hĕr-män' är'-sē-nyä'-gäs)—Education Minister of Colombia.

**Buna** (bo͝o'-nä) — Town of New Guinea.

**Gialo** (jä'-lô) — Oasis of northern Africa.

**González, Col. Raúl A.** (rä-o͞ol' gôn-sä'-läs)—Chief anti-air raid defense officer of Argentina.

**Hierl, Maj. Gen. Konstantin** (kôn'-stän-tēn hĕrl)—Nazi Commissioner of Compulsory Labor Service.

**Luzardo, Baptista** (bä-tēs'-tä lo͞o-zär'-tho͞o) — Brazil's Ambassador to Uruguay.

**Mookerjee, Dr. Syamaprosad** (syä'-mä-prō-säd' mo͞o'-kĕr-jē)—Hindu leader and Bengal Finance Minister.

**Speer, Dr. Albert** (äl'-bĕrt shpār)—Germany's Munitions Minister.

**von Killinger, Baron Manfred** (män'-frät fŏn kĭl'-ing-ĕr)—German Minister to Rumania.

**From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:**

**Kolpino** (kôl'-pē-nô)—Town of the Leningrad area, Soviet Russia.

**Spartivento** (spär'-tē-vĕn'-tô)—Bay on the coast of Crete.

**Tengyueh** (tûng'-ywĕ') — Town of Yunnan Province, China.

**Tuléar** (tü'-lā'-är')—Seaport of Madagascar.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ädd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Monitor Camera Club from G. Bertelsman, Grasmere, Westmorland, England

**Keeping an Eye on the Camera**

**A shepherd and his camera-conscious flock effectively block traffic on a picturesque byway near Grasmere, Westmorland.**

## In Lighter Vein

**The Easy-Going Army**

A milkman inducted into the army wrote back home from camp: "Bessie, I sure do like this army life. It's so nice to lie abed every morning until five-thirty."

**Devoured Destination**

A goat had eaten an express ticket, and a Negro employee of the express company approached his superior, with the query:

"Boss, what we gwine to do 'bout dat billy goat? He's done et up where he's gwine."—Cash Year.

**H-m-m!**

"Yes," said the conceited young bachelor, "I have the greatest admiration for women. But I wouldn't marry one of them—not me!"

"I see," said the sweet young thing, "you not only admire women, but you have a sincere regard for their welfare."—Pathfinder.

### *Three Guesses*

Can you see each one of these:
A wherry, wheedle, winch, and wheeze,
Winsome, wombat, whether, wight,
Waive, whelk, wattle, wert, and wright?

(Answer Appears Elsewhere on Page)

**Extensive Traveling**

The rim-travel of rotors in many electric motors, working continuously in war plants, is equivalent to an estimated complete circling of the earth every eight days.

**Three Guesses**

Answer: You cannot see: wheedle, wheeze, winsome, whether, waive and wert.

**NEWS ITEM** — HITLER GIVES HIS IDEAS OF THE TRUE ARYAN TYPE —EXAMPLES OF WHAT HE CALLS *THE MASTER RACE*.

**Tubby and Buddy & Co.**—*Next Move* — By Le Pelley

I'LL THROW THIS SACK OVER HIS HEAD JUST AS YOU GRAB HIM..
JUST DON'T MISS - THAT'S ALL !!
GOT HIM!
GRRR..RR
NOW WHAT'LL WE DO ??
GOOD NIGHT! YOU THOUGHT THIS UP!! YOU'RE SUPPOSED TO KNOW ALL THE ANSWERS !

**The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog**—*Hey! You Can't Do That to Me!* — By Rodgers

I decided today I'd look up my war dog friend, "Military Secret." "Maybe he could use some help," I thought.
I told him every one in my house was doing something to help the government except me, and asked him if he could suggest a job for me.
"Now, let's see," he wagged, "I believe there is something you could do for me at that!" "What is it?" I asked. "I'll be glad to do anything!"
"Well, that's the trouble, it may not be anything at all" he wagged, "In fact, maybe I'd better not even mention it."
"Hey!" I barked. "You can't get me all excited and then let me down like that!"

**The Adventures of Waddles**—*The Mayor Is No Lame Duck* — By The Hagers

Said Mayor T. Fits-Maurice Drake, "My fall campaign it's time to make.
My office I'd like to retain, So will you manage my campaign?
No other candidate has filed. It's in the bag!" Fits-Maurice smiled.
"In Drakeville you are much admired," Said I. "A manager you've hired!"

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Toward a Pacific Charter

"Our cause is not only liberty for ourselves but liberation for others." These words, in a Columbus Day statement by President Roosevelt, gain force from the announcement made in Washington two days earlier that the United States, Great Britain and Canada are moving to relinquish extraterritorial rights in China.

As an earnest of the intentions of the most powerful of the United Nations to stand for "liberation for others" after the war, this act is important. It shows a growing awareness that "liberation" means more than the freeing of oppressed countries from the Axis yoke. It bespeaks a continuing self-examination on the part of the democracies and a readiness to sacrifice in behalf of equality some of their own heretofore jealously guarded prerogatives.

But it is chiefly as a sign that this gesture to China is notable. The Japanese are in control of the areas in China where special immunities mattered most to foreigners. It is sure to be remarked by Axis propagandists—and should be recognized by free peoples—that this move can be made at small immediate material cost to those making it. But there is something more important in the development. It reflects a trend. It is a sure indication that the ideals of the Atlantic Charter are coming to be considered applicable to the Far East.

Extraterritoriality—"extrality" if you find the big word tangles your tongue—has a long history not only among the Chinese but among many great peoples. Italians enjoyed it in Britain in the fifteenth century. Other nations have exchanged the immunities covered by this term. Such immunities were based on good reasons. The laws of nations who wished to trade with each other being often extremely inconsistent, traders and travelers found in "extrality" a protection of their persons against codes which were sometimes barbaric or underdeveloped. Without such protection trade among nations would have been greatly hampered.

The immunities which the Chinese have granted to many nations—considerably more than a dozen can still lay claim to them—have been, however, of an unequal sort. They have been imposed after military defeats, or as the result of practices growing out of such defeats. Nevertheless even in these circumstances the Chinese have not always resented them.

Like other temporarily useful devices, however, these immunities were abused. Sometimes foreign Powers have neglected to exercise proper control over their subjects in China with the result that these people evaded all law. The immunities have been used to favor foreign economic interests at the expense of the Chinese. Chinese who wished to operate illegally have been aided in doing so by collusion with foreigners who enjoyed the benefits of "extrality." There have been other abuses, one of the most important of which has been the use of "extrality" by those bent on political penetration into China.

China denounced the extraterritoriality treaties when she entered World War One. But since that time the subject of "extrality" has not until now got beyond the discussion stage. It is all to the good that the move to end extraterritoriality in China should in the present war have been initiated by Washington and London. It is, for one thing, a tribute to the fighting qualities of the Chinese, a recognition of proven equality in the battle for world freedom, and a portent of the new world that men are building even while defending the best of the old.

### The Tax Problems Persist

Unless unforeseen obstacles arise in conference committee, Congress will refute many critics by adopting the 1942 tax bill before the November elections. The time margin is not wide, and for all the reforms in imposition or collection that the present bill contains it might just as easily have been passed months ago.

It would almost seem as if Congress broke off its long debate on tax improvements merely to rush through a compromise measure that would relieve certain pressures. This is not to say the present tax bill is wholly bad. It is half good. It will raise about $25,000,000,000, or approximately one-third the year's cost of war.

While this is not so desirable as a bill that would raise 40 per cent or even 50 per cent, it is perhaps as stiff as Congress feels it can go in this year in which many citizens are readjusting their home economy to the war. For the tax bill does bring a new major consideration into the family budget. It is worth pointing out, however, that even in the $5,000-a-year bracket the tax will be less than the cost of an automobile—a reasonable enough price to pay for the preservation of democracy.

It is as an implement for combating inflation that the tax bill confesses its most serious failure. There is in America, with its ascending wages and diminishing supply of consumers' goods, a surplus purchasing power ranging from $15,000,000,000 to $30,000,000,000. This constantly threatens to upset the anti-inflation controls.

Even the 5 per cent Victory Tax fails to achieve more than slight effect in absorbing this surplus.

The tax bill also continues the policy under which the bulk of Americans are one year behind in their income tax payments. The hardships this would inflict on those entering the service, or otherwise experiencing drastic readjustments in income, were brought out when the Ruml pay-as-you-go plan was under discussion.

Another reform not included in the bill—except as it applies to the Victory Tax—is the proposal that tax payments be withheld from wages, or that income taxes be collected in weekly or monthly installments to fit present-day American habits of paying for things. However, such a plan too, must wait until Congress adopts a really effective, long-range war-tax policy.

So, as one tax is prepared for entry on the books, the way is cleared for really getting down to work on these points: (1) a tax bill that will raise upwards of $30,000,000,000 a year, (2) a tax that will mop up inflationary buying power, (3) a tax bill embodying the idea of pay-as-you-go, (4) provision for convenient payment of taxes.

### Hitler's Sour Grapes

So Stalingrad isn't important after all! It isn't worth a mention in Berlin's communiqués. And the main power of the Nazi war machine is turning toward Astrakhan and the Caspian. After killing an estimated 200,000 men in the vain attempt to take Stalingrad, can Hitler make German mothers believe the city on the Volga didn't matter? After spending nearly two months without dislodging the heroic Russians, can he rob them of the credit for having visibly blunted the blitz?

The swing toward the Caucasus looks definitely like a move to salvage German prestige. True, if the new Nazi drive should carry all the way to Astrakhan, Russian communications with the Caucasus would be imperiled. If Hitler could establish plane bases on the shore of the Caspian he could greatly hamper, if not cut off, shipments of oil from Baku. Even if the Russians held the line of the Volga, the great river would be of little use for transport should the Germans control one bank or hold Astrakhan at its mouth. But the Nazis have not reached the Caspian, and until they get Stalingrad their progress in that direction will be threatened.

For even though that strong point has been badly battered, it still endangers the whole flank of the Nazi movement into the Caucasus. It gives the Russians a base for counter attacks such as they made so successfully last winter. In those attacks, it may be noted, they wrested only one major city from the Germans. The Nazis would have preferred to winter in Stalingrad, battered as it is. They have no defensive position anywhere near that offers as much protection. Berlin's present casual attitude toward the bastion of the Volga is plainly a case of sour grapes.

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Another likely place for junk is back of the cushions in the car. We heard of a man who explored those depths the other day and recovered 17 cents, his wife's missing sun glasses, his own misplaced dog license, 1½ pairs of gloves, eight sticks of chewing gum, a brass lipstick holder, and 172 hairpins.

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American museums have put away many of their beautiful works of art for the duration, but the annual Fall show still presents asters and goldenrod, primroses, gentians, and the lowly ageratum—if one can divert his gaze from the muti-hued foliage above.

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Anyhow, congressional fence-mending, between now and election day, shouldn't consume any essential war materials—or does it?

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From all we gather, Junior is 100 per cent in favor of donating the lawnmower to the scrap drive.

### A Bomb With Many Fuses

## Jennie's Investment

This is the simple story of a simple woman, which, because of the woman's great courage and unselfishness, cries out to be told. Whenever I hear the whining voices of the defeatists saying, "It's no use," there flashes before my memory a picture of Jennie and of what she accomplished.

She was a young, carefree Polish girl just over from her homeland, and spoke practically no English, when she first came to do the weekly cleaning and laundry work. We children often were rebuked for daring to imitate her quaint Old World ways, or laugh at her strange peasant clothes behind her back. She seemed not to belong, or to live, in the same world as ourselves, until she became engaged to be married (which she shyly and blushingly announced between self-conscious giggles). Then Jennie took on a new importance in our eyes. We children were awestruck to think of having moonlight and romance in our midst, and furnished by one we had never even suspected of having enough glamour to catch a beau! And we began to pay her, I imagine, such wholehearted attention and admiration as she had never known before.

* * *

Three lovely children were born to Jennie, and with each one came a new light into Jennie's eyes—a look of great hope and determination to see that these children had all the advantages she could possibly give them. "They're Americans," she would say over and over again. "Jake and I are Poles, but they're *Americans*. They are to have everything these hands can give them!" And they did, too. Those hands and her hopes and determination served her well. And fortunately the children were worthy of the toil.

After I married and left home I didn't hear anything about Jennie for years. Then one winter when my husband had to go to Central America I took my brood home to await his return, and it was none other than Jennie that my sister sent to help me with the cleaning and laundry work. How glad we were to meet again!

But it was an entirely new Jennie who had come to work for us. There was a new dignity about her. Her clothes were neat to a point of smartness, and a permanent bobbed hairdress replaced the old-fashioned tight little bun she had always worn at the back of her head. Her English, while slow and deliberate, was perfect. During the months she helped me I pieced together the following story: Her two sons had won scholarships to a college where they were majoring in law. They were top men in their courses, too. The daughter was still in high school—an honor student—and concert mistress in the high school orchestra. She, too, would go to college the following year. "They are so appreciative for what I've done for them, and do everything possible to show their gratitude, and to make me proud of them," she would say.

* * *

"But what about the change in you, Jennie?" we asked.

"Oh, several years back it dawned on me that while my children were going forward, and would some day be well known in the world, that I was still a Polish scrubwoman in my thinking, and for fear that I might some day shame them, I started going to night school. I finished grammar school, then high school, and now I go to the library to study evenings from the best books and magazines. Jake says it is all nonsense for me to try to make something out of myself, but I do it for my children. I took out my citizenship papers, too."

My sister later told me Jennie walked the mile and a half each way to night school, after scrubbing all day, to save the bus fare.

* * *

Jennie enjoyed for many years the rich returns on her investment of unselfishness and devotion to her children. She went to live with them in the city where her oldest son was in the State legislature, her second boy with an established law firm, and the daughter a high-school music teacher. They made a wonderful home for Jennie, and many were the notes she wrote back describing her life there.

In the newsreel the other evening we saw one of Jennie's sons attending an important Government meeting, and we felt the same way we do when we hear the National Anthem: we wanted to stand in tribute.

HAZEL HITCHCOCK FOX

## The Bookshelf

### *Indians Today*

The Indian, for centuries the victim of white aggression, has nearly always had some white friends, and on occasion groups of such friends have set up organized efforts to alleviate his lot. President Grant's famous "Peace Policy" was the result of agitation by various religious organizations; the Mohonk Conference, the Women's National Indian Association, the Indian Rights Association, and the National Indian Defense Association all have worked for the good of the red man, although their methods have sometimes conflicted.

The last-named two are now coalesced under the name of the American Association on Indian Affairs, Inc. In March, 1941, this association held a meeting to discuss the future of the Indian. The various papers presented at that time have been collected and edited by Oliver La Farge under the title THE CHANGING INDIAN (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. $2). John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, writes an introduction.

While the several essays, dealing with such diverse subjects as Indian population trends, the mixed-blood problem, land tenure in pre-Columbian America, the land problem resulting from the increasing Indian population, the soil erosion problem, Indian education, religion, arts and crafts, and native ethnological resources, necessarily present diverging and sometimes conflicting views, the book gains a certain unity from the fact that all the contributors are committed to the present Indian policy, a complete reversal from that which has prevailed for half a century.

As early as 1920 it became apparent that the plan by which tribal lands were allotted to individuals was almost a total failure, since it neither made of the Indian a responsible citizen, nor afforded him a fair chance at a livelihood. In 1934 the Indian Reorganization Act provided that Indian land sales be stopped, that new lands be acquired, that Indian education be carried out in day schools rather than boarding schools, and that Indians be encouraged to develop as far as possible the wealth of their racial culture. A very good start has been made in all these directions.

But the problems are insistent and in some cases acute. The Indians as a whole do not have sufficient land to support themselves by agriculture or stock raising. They are increasing in numbers faster than any other ethnic group on the continent. At the same time the mixed-bloods are increasing faster than the full-bloods.

There is no doubt that the Indians are happier and better off after eight years of the new policy, yet many new problems have been created by it, as Mr. La Farge points out in the final chapter. Are we by preserving the old (plans are now under way to reduce the languages to writing and to conduct at least the elementary classes in the native tongues) to establish islands of Indians preponderantly white in blood who will still remain wards of the Government? Are we to protect the native religions against the spread of Christianity? Are we to neglect the valuable assets of the wonderful manual skill many Indians possess merely to keep them bound to the land?

The book offers no final solutions, but it is immensely stimulating; it should have a place in any library on the Indian problem.

K. C. K.

## Americanisms 'Dig In' Overseas

### *Britain in Wartime*

By Richard Lee Strout

LONDON

Many Englishmen are asking questions about the United States these days, some openly, some privately, and the subject deserves plain speaking.

Many of these questions are superficial and arise from the fact that the British do not really know very much about Americans. The stage type of caricature of an American is an emotional individual, given to boasting a nasal accent. British study groups who entertain American lecturers even now obviously are not always quite sure what to expect. They are polite and hope for the best, realizing that they should cultivate an ally. One reason that Ambassador Winant is so valuable an envoy is that he is everything the ancient and perhaps subconscious prejudice of Englishmen says an American is not. He is painfully modest, speaks haltingly, and gives a picture of deepest sincerity. An audience wants to help him out all the time he is pausing for words. When he produces the words they are admirable. He is one of the best-liked men in Britain today and has really a powerful hold on the masses. Winant, with his extraordinary head, deep-sunk eyes and Lincolnesque brow always gives me the impression of being a part played by Raymond Massey. And it can be put down that he has been an outstanding success from almost every approach.

* * *

Britain asks frank questions about American production. This is natural under the circumstances. There has been so much controversy from Washington that the newspaper reader is confused. He is not certain just what sacrifices America is making or where the arms program really stands. . . . Combined with this is a certain reaction of disappointment that followed earlier overoptimism when the United States entered the war. These doubts will be dissipated rather rapidly when more Flying Fortresses take the air and America's potential weight is really exerted. Many Englishmen still ask whether America means business, or realizes the kind of war she is in.

These are not the most serious questions, however. They are the superficial ones and arise in part from the peculiar relationship created toward America by the phenomenon of Hollywood. Hollywood deserves a chapter all to itself. It cannot be dismissed lightly as either a good or bad influence, in Anglo-American affairs. It certainly is a profound one. One of the strongest impressions I get on this visit is the degree to which "Americanization" is proceeding. I do not think the British realize the extent of it themselves. It has been accentuated by the war, but it began before the war, and is likely to last after it. American phrases are on everyone's tongue, including editorial pages which would have brought indignant protests from country vicars and West End clubs twenty or even ten years ago. It is symbolic. Here is a case from the remote town of Stornoway in the Hebrides, which is about as isolated a spot as one can imagine. An English friend overheard one native tell another, with a strong Scots burr: "So Ah said, 'Okay, if thot's how you feel,' and Ah gave him the wur-ruks."

* * *

In three war years Hollywood has flooded the British film market, but it only continued what began twenty years ago. Doubtless there will be a reaction after the war. But American phrases and viewpoints have dug in. Britain, I think, for better or for worse, has come into the Hollywood orbit for good. Now, besides that, there are American comics, American jazz, American slick magazines, and, of course, momentarily, the American army. When the war ends and the Atlantic gap is still further narrowed through radio, television, one-day Clipper service and the like, the process should speed up. I do not say it with any particular satisfaction. Hollywood's appeal is aimed at the fourteen-year mental level and it often gives a queer distorted view of America. But its influence cannot be disputed and its wealth and gravitational pull should be even stronger after the war.

British questions about America go deeper than this. Britain is doing some profound soul-searching these days. What comes after the war at home and abroad? The United States figures in both places.

The war has brought Britain a vast extension of social control, as these articles have emphasized, beyond anything which any democratic nation in world history has ever known before. The Government has frozen living costs, taken over the food and clothing industries in all but name, and for war purposes the regimented economy is having amazing success. It seems likely that the postwar political struggle will turn on the degree to which these controls shall be retained. The whole discussion of taxes, labor, government management and the like, is proceeding at a point far ahead of anything dreamed of in America.

Will America understand? Will America understand Britain's attitude toward Russia? The feeling on the Soviet now, with Stalingrad in mind, approaches hero-worship. The country is 90 per cent pro-Russian. But this does not mean it is pro-Communist; indeed it is not, although the party has undoubtedly made some gains. The average Englishman with his walled garden plot is perhaps the least communal and most individualistic person on earth. The ideological approach of Hollywood (if you can call it that) is far more pervasive, insidious and powerful than that of Moscow. Yet America's apparent coolness to Russia has puzzled and disturbed the British. The British masses believe that Russia is groping after the good life for all, and to a large degree has put aside selfish or class interests. Among workers, on the other hand, there are questions of the power of vested interests in America, the treatment of Negroes, American divorces, crime rate, graft—even about politics. In a wide section of the British community the word "democracy" is now being broadened to include economic equality as well as political equality, for the sense of frustration with Parliament is almost as strong over here as it is toward Congress in the U. S. A.

There is one final question asked here about America. How far will America stick in the peace settlement; how far can we trust that Wilsonian idealism sounded by Roosevelt, Wallace, and Milo Perkins; are these just mere phrases, or do they represent a new approach?

When all is said and done most Englishmen feel that the world's one great hope for democracy lies in working with the United States. But can this be done after the war?

* * *

Britain is a nation of 45,000,000 while America holds 125,000,000 between two oceans. Prof. E. H. Carr, an Englishman, has recently warned his country that when the war ends Britain will no longer be in a position to impose its will automatically on Europe. Ironically enough, Anglophobe American publishers, like Hearst and McCormick, still suffer from an inferiority complex toward Britain and have nightmares about King George III. Can they, and millions more, adjust their thinking to the reality of the new conditions?

That is the question every thinking Englishman sooner or later asks about the United States. America will be the richest and the most powerful nation after the war, like it or not. But will America be willing, or even experienced enough to assume and exercise the leadership which its power and position indicate in world affairs, and without which this war, like World War One, may have been fought in vain?

You may know the answer to that one. I don't.

## Mirror of World Opinion

### Cars for Wine, but Not for Oil

Three boys, 12 to 15 years, crawled inside a railroad tank car in northeast Minneapolis the other day and got ingloriously drunk on wine.

A tank car is a queer place to get drunk, but that isn't all that's queer about this story.

The boys had not taken bottles of wine into the tank car with them. No. They were drinking the wine out of the bottom of the tank car itself.

It was a car that could have been used to transport fuel oil.

We need cars to carry oil so desperately that thirty States, including Minnesota, are on rations—rations dictating a temperature of not more than 65 degrees this winter in homes heated by oil burners.

And this tank car was being used to haul, not fuel oil, but wine.

How many other tank cars are being misused in this fashion?

The other day the bureaucrats admitted they had overlooked the tank car requirements of certain "vegetable products," and said, sorry, but they'd have to cut the thirty rationed States from the earlier prospective ration estimate of three-fourths of their fuel oil requirements to about two-thirds.

Is wine one of these "vegetable products"?

—*Minneapolis Daily Times.*


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